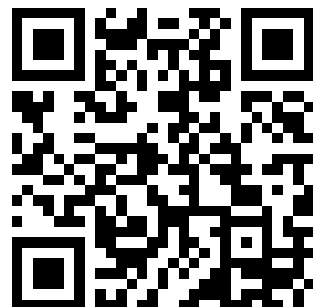

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10TH BATTALION
THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS
IN THE GREAT WAR

BY

Lieutenant-Colonel CHILTON L. ADDISON SMITH

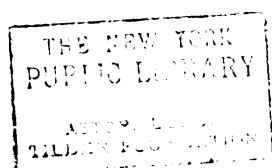
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COLOUR OF THE 10TH BATTALION THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS NOW DEPOSITED AT THE
OFFICERS' MESS, DEPOT, THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS, FORT GEORGE.

10TH BATTALION
THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS
IN THE GREAT WAR

*(With Record of War Services of Officers of The
Seaforth Highlanders who had been at
Edinburgh University)*

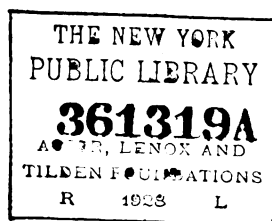
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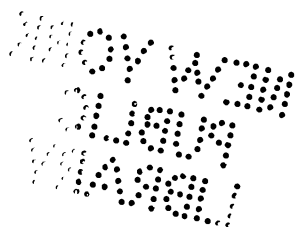
*Who Raised and Commanded the 10th Battalion
The Seaforth Highlanders*

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2 REDCLIFFE SQUARE,
LONDON, S.W.10.
July 5th, 1927.

FOREWORD.

I gladly comply with the request of Lieutenant-Colonel Addison-Smith to write a foreword to his account of the activities and services of the 10th Battalion The Seaforth Highlanders which for two years formed part of the Highland Brigade, consisting of new units which were added to the five original kilted regiments of the Army.

This Brigade I was appointed to Command in December 1914, from the appointment of Camp Commandant 1st Army then at Hazebroock. The Brigade was No. 101 and was originally intended to form part of the 4th New Army raised by F. M. Lord Kitchener, but to our great disappointment it was later turned into the 9th Infantry Reserve Brigade.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the high state of patriotism evinced by all the Regiments of this Brigade, and to the supreme efforts made by all ranks to bring it to the high state of efficiency to which it attained, and which proved of such inestimable value in keeping the Battalions in the Field supplied with men as highly trained as it was possible to do in the short time at our disposal.

When I look back at the efforts of those responsible for training in those days, it is with pride that I regard the energy and patriotism with which the situation was tackled by each Battalion, and the great assistance I received from all in carrying out the task which I had to perform.

The Regiments forming the Brigade were the 11th Black Watch, 10th The Seaforth Highlanders, 8th Gordon Highlanders, 8th Q. O. Cameron Highlanders and 13th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. These all vied with each other to keep up the *esprit de corps* of their Mother Battalions, and succeeded in a most remarkable manner under, at first, the most difficult and discouraging conditions, due to the deficiency of arms, clothing, ammunition and proper housing accommodation.

It was a bitter disappointment to myself and the whole Brigade to find ourselves suddenly turned into a Reserve Brigade, and to lose our chance of taking the Field as a compact Highland Brigade, to which we had all looked forward, confident in our ability to uphold the honour of the Highlanders. But when the decision of the War Office became known all patriotically put the utmost energy into carrying out the new conditions of service with the highest efficiency. Where all worked so well it would be invidious to particularise, but none had the interests of their Regiment more at heart than the 10th Seaforth Highlanders under my old friend Lieutenant-Colonel Addison-Smith, who since he joined the 3rd Battalion has always forwarded the interests of The Seaforth Highlanders. To him in a great measure we owe the success of our Association. To his loyal support on all occasions and to all the C.O.'s of the Brigade I owe a deep debt of gratitude, and can look back with satisfaction upon the work that we performed.

It was a great pleasure to work with so many old comrades of the old Seaforths, such as Lieutenant and Quartermaster G. Lee, Captain Stanley Jones and Regimental Sergeant-Major Turner—all well tried and experienced soldiers. Many of the Non-Commissioned Officers were of the utmost value to the Battalion.

This account of the services of the 10th Seaforth Highlanders, compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel Addison-Smith, will, I feel sure, be read with interest and give great satisfaction to all who served in it, and to the parents, relatives and friends of the gallant soldiers, many of whom laid down their lives in the Great War.

S. B. JAMESON,
Brigadier-General.
Late The Seaforth Highlanders.

10TH BATTALION

THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS

On 28th October 1914 instructions were received from the War Office to draft from the 3rd Battalion to the 10th Battalion two companies with a strength of 344 men, and to attach several officers and non-commissioned officers temporarily, to form the nucleus of a new Battalion to be called the 10th (Service) Battalion of The Seaforth Highlanders, which was to form one of the units of the Fourth New Army.

The following are the Officers who were posted for duty :—

Major C. L. ADDISON-SMITH, *Commanding Officer*.

2nd Lieut. STANLEY JONES, *Adjutant*.

Lieut. and Quarter-Master G. LEE, *Quartermaster*.

Capt. PHILIP G. ANSTRUTHER, of the 2nd Battalion, and 2nd Lieuts. SOMERVILLE and MACPHERSON were posted to “ A ” Company, while Lieut W. F. ARBUTHNOT and 2nd Lieut. BUCHANAN were posted to “ B ” Company.

The newly formed Battalion was accommodated in tents near Newton Farm, Cromarty, alongside of the half battalion of the 3rd Battalion which was also accommodated there. Cromarty, as will be remembered, lies on the southern shore of the Cromarty Firth, two miles west by south of its Sutor-guarded entrance. The ground occupied by the troops was on the estate of Colonel, now General Sir Walter Ross of Cromarty, and was quite near the site of the old castle of the Urquharts, which was razed to the ground in 1772. Unfortunately, owing to a shortage of tents there was considerable overcrowding at first, which with the stormy and wet weather experienced at that time, caused great discomfort in the hastily improvised camp. But not only was there a shortage of tents, there was also a great shortage of clothing and blankets, which made the work of starting the Battalion exceptionally heavy. Everyone, however, was full of enthusiasm, and it was not long before the Battalion was knocked into shape, for alertness and smartness on parade comparing well with its foster parent, the 3rd Battalion. Notwithstanding the fact that the 10th Battalion had been formed last, it made great efforts at all times to emulate the example of the parent Battalions, and followed regimental tradition very closely.

There was, of course, a great deal of good-humoured rivalry both among the officers and the men, and plenty of chaff about the "New Army." During these days the class of recruits, although not all coming from the Highland area, was distinctly high. There were many from Glasgow and the other towns in Scotland, whose forefathers had come from the Seaforth district. Many of the men were miners, artisans or skilled workers in various trades, who at the call of their Country sacrificed high wages and their home life to come up and serve.

It was not long before additional accommodation had to be found for the men, and as no tents were available, a disused parish Church at Cromarty large enough to house a Company was handed over to the Battalion. We were thus enabled to have lectures delivered from the pulpit, while at nights the men lay in the pews (it is understood that one man always slept in the pulpit, it being considered a very comfortable bed, away from all draughts).

Notwithstanding the fact that Cromarty was a very dull and uninteresting station from the men's point of view, they cheerfully stuck to their work in all weathers, and made considerable progress towards becoming efficient soldiers.

Naturally, when the Battalion was started, it was not the youngest and brightest and fittest non-commissioned officers that were handed over by the 3rd Battalion. Notwithstanding the fact that some non-commissioned officers were over 70, and many over 60, they carried on in all weathers as if they were youngsters, and did exceedingly good work under very difficult circumstances; such men as Company Sergeant-Major David Smith, who had a record of some 47 years' service, and many others, will be remembered.

At this time there were no uniforms available, and so the recruits as they came up were issued with a blue emergency suit, a civilian greatcoat, and Bedford cord pantaloons; as rifles were also lacking, it can readily be understood that it took a great deal to keep up their enthusiasm and the martial ardour which was certainly in them.

Great interest was taken in the physical training of the men, and the Company Sergeant-Major Instructor of the Army Gymnastic Staff, J. Whitelaw, a very efficient man, was in charge of this.

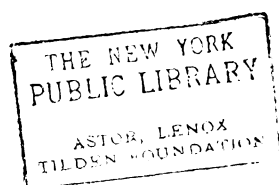
It is a curious fact that men coming from good homes seemed to become careless when they came to live under canvas, as one of the most difficult parts of the daily routine life of the Orderly Sergeant was seeing that the lines were kept properly clean.

All classes were joining the ranks, and it was interesting to see men who held good posts in civil life appearing in an emergency blue suit and small cap.

The C.O. recalls one morning about November 1914, when inspecting a squad of recruits just arrived, that there were among others, three Writers to His Majesty's Signet (E. M. M. Alexander, son of an old officer of the Regiment, who ultimately got a commission, and became a Captain, and afterwards lost a leg in the War; Robert Beveridge Smith, who ultimately became a Captain and was wounded; and William Robert Binney M'Jannet, who also became a Captain and was killed in action). These three are only cited as instances; there were many others.



AT DUNFERMLINE, 22ND AUGUST 1916.



Major C. L. Addison-Smith was confirmed in his appointment and given the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 1st December 1914.

The following Special Order of the day was issued by Major-General W. Hunter Blair :—

CROMARTY, *December 1914.*

“The General Officer Commanding wishes to take this opportunity of conveying to the Troops under his Command his congratulations on the good progress they have made in their training, and his appreciation of the zeal and energy shewn by them in carrying out the duties required of them.

“He fully realises the great hardships and discomfort which they have unavoidably had to undergo, and the good spirit and cheerfulness shewn by all ranks under most unfavourable conditions is worthy of the highest praise.

“In the opinion of the General Officer Commanding the troops under his Command, in health, conduct and training compare favourably with any similar body of troops in the Kingdom, and, in offering to all ranks his best wishes for the New Year, he hopes that continuing their training in the same spirit and with the same zeal as they have hitherto shewn, they may at a very early date find themselves at the front, and helping to maintain the splendid reputation already gained by our Army in the Field.”

During this time the C.O. was constantly receiving for his men from generous friends such comforts as tobacco, cigarettes, mittens, waistcoats, underclothing, etc.

The Battalion was entertained to tea on the invitation of Mrs Scott, wife of the parish minister of Cromarty, on the evenings of 29th and 30th December, in the Parish Church Halls. The men thoroughly appreciated this.

The Battalion was now housed in huts which had been hastily erected, and the men were much more comfortable than they previously had been.

On New Year's Day 1915 there was a special dinner given to the men, and an entertainment was afterwards held in one of the huts of the 3rd Battalion.

The fear of spies permeated the country, and special orders were constantly being issued reminding all ranks of the necessity for maintaining the strictest discretion in their conversation at all times and in all places where military matters formed the subject of discussion, whether in public or in private, as cases had occurred where important military information had been made public owing to lack of due care on the part of those concerned.

The daily routine of the life at Newton Farm, Cromarty, was almost monotonous. The training ground was not good, and there was practically no relaxation for the men after they had completed their duty; but still the officers and non-commissioned officers struggled on in the adverse conditions with great enthusiasm, aiming particularly in training the men to be smart on parade, to be cleanly in their persons and to wear their uniform properly. The want of rifles made their early training in musketry difficult, but they made progress as best they could in preliminary musketry. They also learned how to dig and how to march, and became physically stronger day by day, all with a view to fitting themselves for active service in the field.

The 10th Battalion, like all the other Battalions, were up to this time—January 1915—in many instances wearing the emergency blue suit, but to the surprise of all,

and to the great pride of the Battalion, they suddenly found that a supply of khaki uniform and Mackenzie tartan kilts had arrived. The Quartermaster was thus able to equip the whole Battalion in the uniform of the Regiment. This naturally pleased the men very much, and made them keener and more enthusiastic in their work, as they then felt that they were soldiers in the real sense of the word.

The difficulties in the training of the men in squad drill, preliminary musketry, signalling and trenching, route marching and physical training were as nothing compared with the pin-pricks they endured in connection with interior economy. Sanitation was a particular difficulty. Everything possible was done but still the problem remained up to the end of the Battalion's sojourn at Newton Camp.

Another form of trouble was the matter of saluting. For example. A man full of zeal and keenness from a mine or workshop, after a long and tedious journey from the south arrived at Fort George. After a day or two there he was sent to Cromarty, and within the first three days he got a pass to go to the village to buy any things he might require. He would meet a Staff Officer on the way—stare at him, or salute him like nothing on earth, not knowing what to do exactly (not having had time to be taught), and at once a Memo. would come from that Staff Officer to the O.C. reporting this extraordinary lack of discipline on the part of this man. Or, a young officer with equally little experience, would be marching along the road with a party of men and would meet an officer who he thought was some one very important, and would give the order "Eyes right" to his squad, and salute in passing. Then the "some one very important" would turn out to be a Captain, and of course, the young officer was in the wrong, and again a Memo. would come to his O.C. on the subject of the extraordinary lack of knowledge on the part of this officer. Again, the same lad would meet a General and mistake him for a Corporal, and the same Memo. would be issued. This form of pin-prick, however, is universally known and understood throughout the Service, and one only records it here to shew the humour of it. There is no doubt, however, that it was much more difficult to get the men to take discipline and interior economy seriously, and to understand its principles, than to instruct them in the work in the field, or in entrenching or musketry.

It was about this time, when the weather conditions had been particularly bad, that a memorable incident happened. A sudden storm of wind and rain had broken out between seven and eight o'clock at night, and had practically wrecked the tents of the Company who were under canvas. The men accordingly moved out of their uncomfortable quarters and took refuge in any farm buildings they could find. On the Sergeant-Major learning that the men were walking away from camp, they were accosted and ordered to return at once. This they would not do—they said they were not deserting, and would come back later. To give the men their due there was not one absent from early morning parade next day. All they had done was to seek shelter where they could find it, and which the Army had been unable to provide.

There was another memorable occasion which was known at the time as "the Battle of Cromarty." The Senior Service don't make many mistakes, but they made one on this occasion and did everything they could to hide it.

10th BATTALION THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.



N.-C.O. PAGE: "Some Old Friends from the Sergeants' Mess."
(By permission of the Proprietors of Scots Pictorial.)

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The Battleship *Queen Elizabeth* was lying in Cromarty Bay, and the Princess Louis, wife of the then First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, who was staying at Cromarty House, had been invited to lunch on board. The Princess was due to arrive at 1 o'clock p.m. and the usual arrangements had been made for her reception. The 10th Battalion of The Seaforth Highlanders happened to be route marching and was returning home. It had halted and was resting about a mile out of Cromarty, on the top of the hill overlooking the Firth, when suddenly the *Queen Elizabeth* came into action—not one gun, but several being fired. Nobody at the time understood what had happened, but when the news spread that a child had been killed and two or three houses demolished in the village of Jemimaville, it was generally felt that there must have been an enemy submarine in the harbour. The Navy, however, hung on to the story, when interrogated in the village of Cromarty, at night, that it was merely a Royal Salute for Princess Louis. It transpired, however, that what really had happened was that a man coming up a gangway on one of the ships thought he saw the glint of a submarine, and gave the alarm, which was immediately taken up. There was, of course, no submarine—the man had simply had “the wind up.”

Another story could be told of an earlier date in which Captain Leo Keith played a prominent part (he was afterwards very badly wounded).

The Senior Naval Officer at Cromarty reported that an enemy submarine had been seen coming up the Firth and orders were received from the H.Q. to send a machine gun detachment down to report to the Senior Naval Officer. There were only two miserable old-fashioned machine guns, the property of the 3rd Battalion. So Captain Leo Keith was detailed with his party to go down. He took his instructions, placed his guns in a suitable position, then proceeded to watch for the submarine. Any one who remembers these antiquated machine guns will recollect that they were most unlikely to shoot accurately, and to get them placed in a position to be trained on a target at so short a distance was a problem which was difficult to solve. It, however, was unnecessary on this occasion, because the “submarine” which every one had seen turned out to be the body of a dead whale !

Inoculation of the men, in the early days of the War, was not compulsory, and there was great difficulty often in getting men to agree to allow themselves to be inoculated against typhoid, with the result that from time to time orders were received that the percentage of inoculation must be kept up, although the Government did not make it an order and still kept it on the voluntary basis. This is the sort of medical propaganda which was published :—

Sir LAUDER BRUNTON, the famous doctor, in a letter to the *Times* says :—

“The man who, volunteering to serve, refuses to be inoculated against typhoid is worse than a wounded man or a shirker, because he not only runs great chance of being useless himself and taking up his comrades' time and labour, but every man who

falls ill with typhoid becomes a positive danger to his comrades. The risk of non-vaccinated soldiers going to the Front is so great, not only to themselves but to others, that they are really more physically unfit than those who have bad teeth or varicose veins. Those who refuse to submit to vaccination should be classed as medically unfit for active service."

The Officers Commanding Companies were instructed to take a great interest in the recreation of the men, and every endeavour was made in this direction, with the co-operation of the N.C.O.'s, to help the men and give them facilities for healthy recreation when off duty. Games of all sorts were started and every encouragement given.

On 23rd January 1915, Colonel J. A. Steuart Mackenzie of Seaforth, Brahan Castle (afterwards Lord Seaforth), presented the Battalion with a very handsome set of pipes.

On 24th January all the officers and men in No. 3 Section Cromarty Defences were ordered to remain within the precincts of the camp until further instructions, as it was understood there was a probability of a hostile attack.

Captain Philip G. Anstruther wrote on 21st February that he was with the 1st Battalion. At that time the Company Commanders were himself, Baillie Hamilton, Rupert Murray and Robert Horn, Adjutant; Wicks on the Staff; and A. B. A. Stewart, Second in Command. They had 18 officers, including Rigby and Hemingway. He stated "At present we are in billets somewhere in the rear, but go up to the trenches for our turn shortly. I see a lot of men from Cromarty here. They seem to be doing well. I believe there are about 300 who came from India still here. I went to see Yon Mackenzie in London. He seems to be getting on slowly. He has been moved to a hospital in Belgrave Square, No. 43.

"Here all the time is given up to trench fighting, bombing, etc. I mean to say instructions in those subjects. This is a horrid, wet country, but one does not find it cold after Cromarty. The food is just as good and plentiful as there."

(This letter was signed also by Colonel, now Major-General Sir Archibald B. Ritchie, K.B.E.).

Owing to the increase in the number of recruits it was found there was not accommodation for both the 3rd Battalion and the 10th Battalion in the huts which had been erected at Cromarty, and to the great joy of the Battalion, orders were received that it was to proceed to the Headquarters of the Regiment at Fort George. The following is the Move Order :—

"The Battalion will parade at 7.45 a.m. on Tuesday and proceed by march route to Fortrose, and thence by rail to Fort George. Breakfast will be at 6.30; Dinner will be at Fort George. An Advance Party of 15 N.C.O.'s and men under Captain R. Beveridge Smith, will leave by the 8 a.m. boat on Monday, March 1st, and proceed via Invergordon to Fort George to take over barracks etc. Lieut. and Quartermaster G. Lee with 1 N.C.O. and 2 men will remain at Cromarty to hand over Hutments etc.

"All baggage will be ready for loading on trucks on the main road near Hutments at 12 noon on Monday, March 1st, and when loaded will be conveyed by steam transport to Fortrose.

10th BATTALION THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

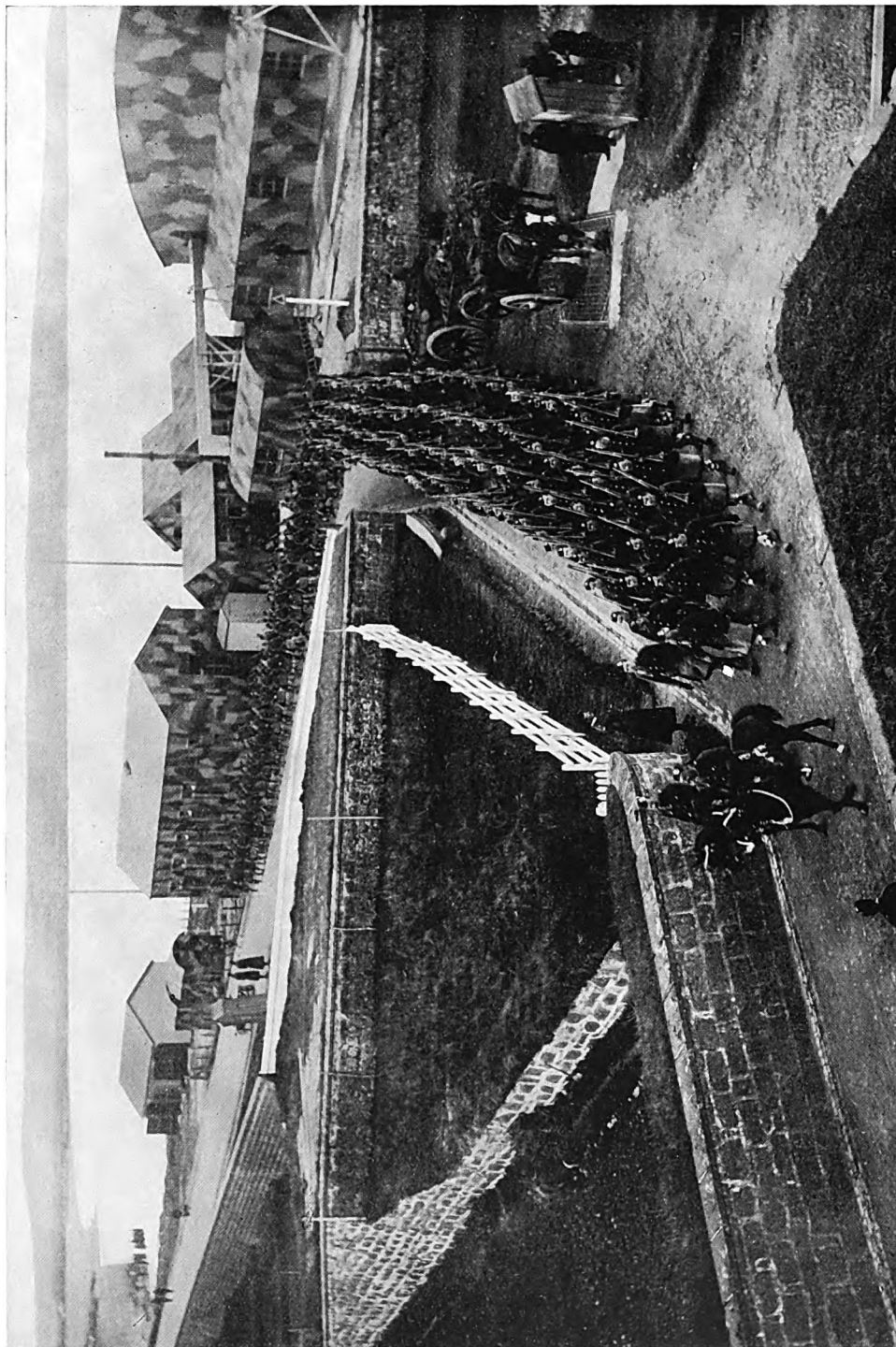


Photo. by Lafayette, Glasgow.

MARCHING IN—FORT GEORGE, *March* 1915.

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“ A Baggage Guard consisting of 2nd Lieuts. Keith and Blackwood, 2 N.C.O.'s and 12 men will proceed with the heavy baggage at 12 noon on March 1st, and will remain in charge of the baggage at Fortrose Station for the night.

“ Beds will be emptied at Newton Farm on Monday afternoon. All bedding and furniture will be handed in to Barrack Stores, commencing with ' A ' Company at 5.30 a.m. on Tuesday.

“ The O.C. Companies will be held responsible that the huts are thoroughly cleaned and locked. The keys of each Company will be tied, labelled and handed over to the Quartermaster.”

The Battalion never looked better than it did that day marching into Fort George on 2nd March 1915.

On arriving at Fort George for the first time, some of the recruits were surprised to find that it is a promontory projecting into the Moray Firth. The old place, which was built three years after the rebellion of 1745 was of considerable interest to those who had not seen it before. It covers twelve acres of ground, had a polygonal line with six Bastions defended by the land side by a ditch, a covert way, a glacis, two lunettes and a ravelin. This place is supposed to be bomb proof. Fort George has since been described as the “ cradle of the Regiment.”

Lieutenant-Colonel Barlow was Commandant of the Depot, the other officers being Major Colquhoun Macdonald, Major Allenby and Captain Rose. These officers did everything that was possible to provide for the comfort of the New Army Battalion on its arrival. Colonel Barlow was a Senior Officer of the Regiment and Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion when the C.O. of the New Army Battalion joined as a recruit officer, and Major Colquhoun Macdonald was the officer who recommended him for a commission in the 3rd Battalion.

Through the great kindness of the friends of the Battalion, pipes and drums had been purchased out of private funds, and the pipers and drummers of the 10th Battalion made a very good show in these early days. The Sergeant Drummer and the Pipe Major both were dressed as in pre-war times, their uniforms being specially made for them.

The Battalion settled down in the barracks very quickly. The training ground and musketry range being so good and in such close proximity the Battalion was enabled to make very rapid progress in its training. It was inspected by the Brigadier on several occasions with satisfactory results. It was, however, mostly all work and no play at Fort George ; as the strain and anxiety of the War became more felt throughout the country, the more seriously those who had embarked on the work considered the matter.

It was about this time that His Majesty The King decided to become a teetotaller, and there were serious whisperings round the Mess on more than one occasion when the C.O. also became a teetotaller, the officers thinking it was a hint to them to do likewise. This was not intended, however, as the C.O. believed in allowing each man to decide for himself on such matters.

Everything at this time—the beginning of March—was going on well. The Battalion was gaining in strength and in efficiency daily, and it was thought that the move south to Fort George was a preliminary move to still further south to join a Brigade of the Fourth Army which might be proceeding overseas. It was certainly in the minds of the Senior Officers that the Battalion was going out as a Service Battalion. Everything

had been done on the basis that the Battalion was going overseas, and the men were full of enthusiasm and keenness, and did their work whole-heartedly, and with the determination that, should the 10th Service Battalion serve overseas, they would be capable and fit to take their place with the other regiments of the line, and to maintain in the field the great traditions of the parent battalions of the Regiment, whose record was world famous.

Mrs Bruce Dick, who had supplied a large quantity of socks, cardigan jackets, etc. to the 10th Battalion of The Seaforth Highlanders, on 23rd March 1915, had an advertisement inserted in the *Times* asking for such. In these days, it must be remembered that the shortage of the articles referred to, as well as Balaclava helmets, mittens, scarves, etc. was very great indeed. This advertisement, however, produced wrath from the Major-General in charge of the Royal Army Clothing Department and he wrote a very strong letter on the subject, pointing out that such advertisements did harm in misdirecting private benevolence, and casting an undeserved slight on the War Department, which he alleged was making ample provision for the troops.

Capt. Anstruther wrote on 19th March from No. 7 Station, Boulogne :—" You were very near the mark when you gave me three weeks in this country and then back to Cromarty. I arrived on 13th February and was hit on March 10. The bullet went through my right leg chipping off a bit of a rib, and the bullet made two holes coming out at the back. The chief difficulty was breathing, but that is coming all right now. They will send me home no doubt shortly. There are a great mixture of officers with the 1st Battalion. They will want more after this fighting. It was a good fight. The men were all over the Germans, and I think it has bucked up every one. Our cannonade which opened the ball on the 10th was terrific. I don't suppose so many guns have ever previously been concentrated on so small a space. It fairly blew the German trenches and entanglements away. Unfortunately it damaged our own people considerably too at times. Hemingway is with the 1st Battalion and is all right, and also Rigby; he is Brigade Bombing Officer. Ritchie, Bailie Hamilton, Allenby are all that are left of the original. I forgot Anderson, Machine Gun Officer, and Macrae, Quartermaster."

The following incident has been taken from a book entitled *Gog* by Arthur Fetterless :—

" It was at Fort George that some young officers found the Colonel standing in front of the fire place on entering the ante room of the mess, before dinner one night. He looked at them, but he stared, as though he did not see them. Almost immediately they had entered the room he left. ' Wonder what's wrong with the old boy,' said one of them. The others stared at him. ' More rumours, perhaps,' said another. A few minutes later, they entered the mess room and sat down to dinner around the long table at which so many officers of that regiment had sat; but although they were in a great place and nothing about them was reminiscent of the hard old days, when they were at the beginning of things, still there was gloom at the table. The Colonel said not a word, and the dinner was passed through almost in silence. It happened to be guest

10th BATTALION THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.



Photo. by Lafajette, Glasgow.

MARCHING OUT—FORT GEORGE, *March 1915.*

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night and a loyal toast was given. The pipers marched round the table playing the marches, strathspeys, and reels, but still the Colonel was not roused ; until when the Pipe Major played the Lament it seemed to harmonise with his mood, and he looked if anything grimmer and sadder. When the piper had finished the Colonel presented the usual glass of wine with the Gaelic toast, but the action was automatic. The Colonel seemed to be absorbed. Eventually the cause of his distraction became known—the news filtered down through the Majors and the Captains to the Subalterns—the Battalion was no more a Service Battalion. It had become a Reserve Unit to supply drafts of men to replace the killed and wounded of earlier formations of the Regiment. So the Colonel was plunged in gloom because he would never now lead his Battalion in the Field. This had been the thought which had inspired all his work up till then. There is no doubt there was a considerable feeling of sympathy for the Colonel on this occasion, but beyond the first day of gloom he never gave any other sign, but carried on his work, still striving to make these recruits like the soldiers of the parent Battalions.”

At Fort George the first reinforcements of officers took place when Captain J. D. Boswall (who was afterwards killed) and Lieutenant Morrison were sent overseas.

The Battalion had been part of the 101st Brigade and now became part of the 9th Reserve Infantry Brigade. Brigadier General Sydney Jameson, an old Seaforth Highlander, was the Brigadier. He had his Headquarters at Invergordon. His one anxiety then was that his Brigade, which consisted of a battalion of The Black Watch, The Seaforth Highlanders, The Gordons, Argylls and the Camerons, should be located in one station, and he selected a camping ground at Tain ; soon rumours got about that the Battalion's next move would be to Tain.

During the time the Battalion was at Fort George, it learned a lot, as it had every advantage in the way of suitable training ground, and comfortable quarters. It did a great deal of route marching. On one occasion it went to Nairn and on another to Inverness, and generally made itself very popular. The people at Inverness got up a concert called “ The Citizens 17th Concert,” on Saturday, 3rd April 1915, and Colonel Sir Hector Munro of Foulis, Baronet, Lord Lieutenant of Ross-shire, presided. The concert was got up in aid of the Pipe and Drum Band of the 10th Battalion of The Seaforth Highlanders ; and the Band of the 2nd Battalion assisted at the concert. It was a great success. The men marched to the concert from Fort George and returned by special train. A considerable sum of money was raised for the benefit of the fund by this concert.

At the formation of the Battalion, with the view of training the officers, the O.C. instituted a by no means popular, although a very practical system of weekly examinations. The chapters of the various drill books and manuals upon which the examination was to be set were issued the week before the examination. The result was that the officers were incited to read and learn their work, and the spirit of competition became very keen as the weeks went by.

The method was so sound that it was very soon taken up by the Higher Command responsible for the training of officers and the testing by weekly examination became universal. Tell a man to read his books, giving him nothing special to do, and the

chances are that he will do nothing, but if he is given a definite task he will do it, and thereby your object is gained.

The regular supply of comforts for the men was received from the Regimental Association and from many ladies, not only in the Regimental District, but throughout the country. The C.O. issued an appeal to private friends of the Regiment for money to buy pipes and drums, and he received all he required and more. All sorts and conditions of people were generous in helping the Battalion in these days, and their kindness was fully appreciated by all ranks, on account of the Government supplies of everything at this period being exceptionally low, anything they had being required for those at the Front. The scant supply which was sent to the troops at home was insufficient, and had it not been for the kindness and generosity of the friends referred to, the supply of comforts to the men would not have been anything like so good as it was.

Apropos of the matter of discipline and saluting, which has been referred to, the following General Routine Orders on the subject are given as bearing out what had been said :—

DISCIPLINE.

“ The following is an Extract from General Routine Orders issued to the British Army in the Field by Field Marshal Sir J. D. P. French, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. The Commander in Chief notes with displeasure the slackness displayed by the troops in the matter of saluting. This is especially noticeable among men apparently off duty walking about in towns and villages. Officers will take steps to check this lack of discipline, and report to the unit concerned the names of men who fail to salute them. Officers Commanding units will deal severely with men whose names may be brought to their notice in this respect.

SALUTES.

“ The strictest attention of all officers and soldiers should be directed to studying the uniforms and rank distinctions of our Allies and to the necessity of observing courtesies of saluting and returning salutes. Quite irrespective of rank, it should be an accepted rule that no officer or soldier passes or is passed by any officer or soldier of the Allies Army without some act of recognition. When Foreign Officers or soldiers salute British Officers, all the officers so saluted will acknowledge the compliment, irrespective of who is the senior.”

Special orders were issued at this time regarding the training of N.C.O.'s owing to the shortage of those in the Field.

Here is another example of a serious matter for complaint at this time. If Donald Mackenzie joined the 10th Seaforth Highlanders (or any other unit), and his wife did not get her Separation Allowance, or his khaki jacket did not fit properly, he immediately sat down and addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for War on the subject. The result was that all the Donald Mackenzies in the Army did the same thing, and the post bag at the War Office became proportionally heavy. The result was that those at Headquarters had to issue an Order reminding the troops of the proper channel of communication. It can be readily understood that when No. 6040, Private Donald Mackenzie's letter addressed to the War Office arrived, a great number of people were innocently rapped over the fingers on account of his jacket not fitting, or some such complaint.

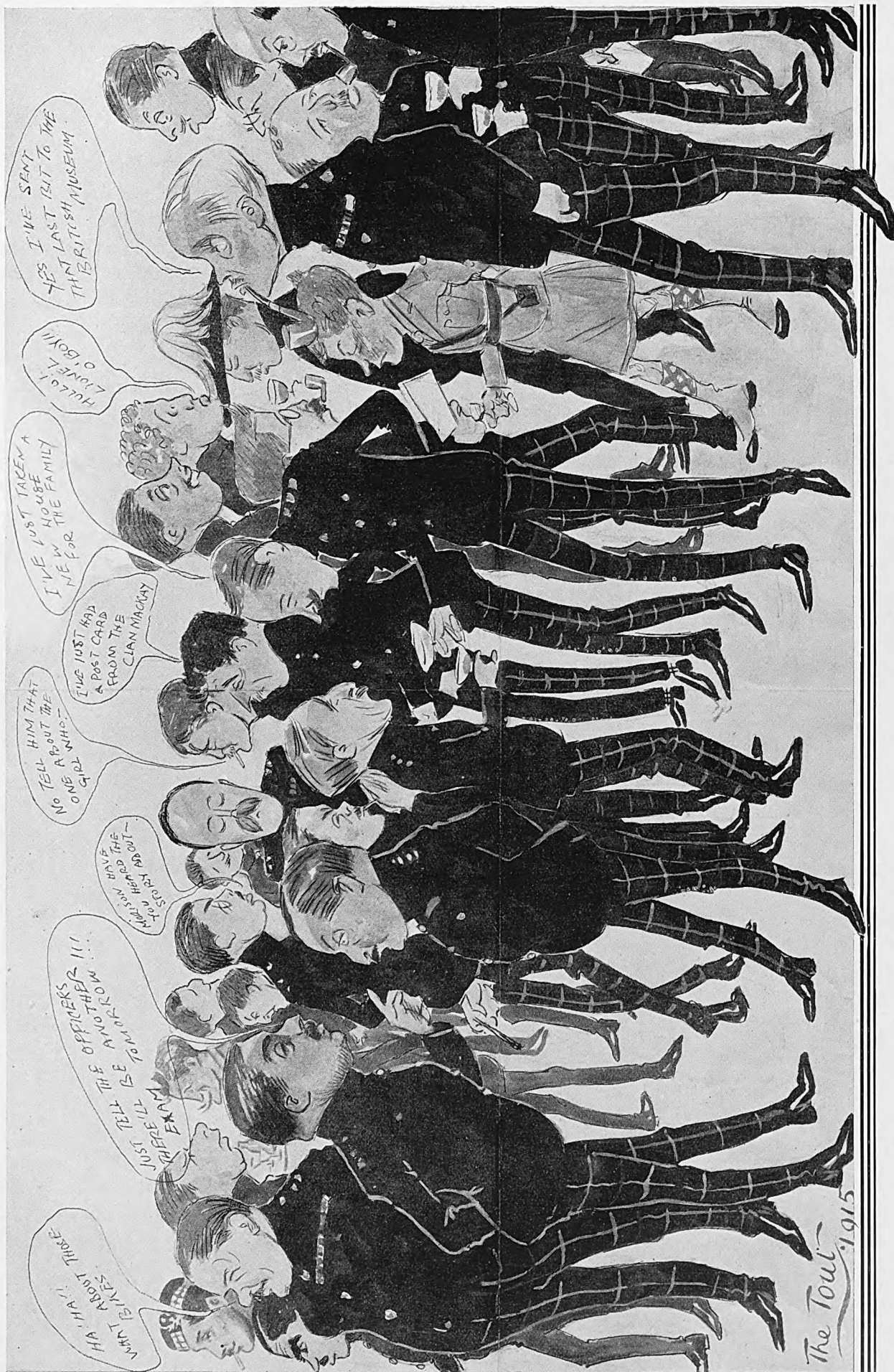
“GUEST NIGHT.”—10th BATTALION THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

2nd Lt. Lionel G. Lumsden.
Lt. A. Forbes.

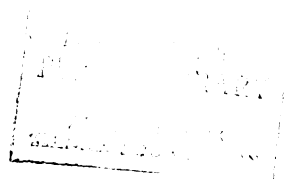
Lt. G. H. Wyndham Green.
(*Wounded.*) 2nd Lt. D. Gilmour.

Sergt. Forbes. 2nd Lt. E. A. Oldham.
(*Mess Sergt.*) Lt. J. Keith. 2nd Lt. A. Mackintosh.

Lt. "Tout."



2nd Lt. S. Shaw.	2nd Lt. K. Mackenzie-Douglas.	Lt. D. Morrison.	Capt. M'Kerrell-Brown.	Capt. Wedderburn.	Capt. B. Oldham.	Lt. F. Hart.
Lt. & Qr.-Mr. G. Lee.	(Wounded.)	(Wounded.)		2nd Lt. D. Cameron.		Capt. R. B. Smith (Mess Pres.)
	The C.O.	Lt. G. Thornton.	Lt. J. Mackay.	(Orderly Officer.)		
				Major K. Dingwall, D.S.O.		
	Lt.-Col. C. L. Addison Smith.	Capt. Stanley Jones (Adjutant).	Capt. Boswall (Killed).			



On 18th May 1915 the Battalion received orders to move to Tain to go under canvas. Tain is situated on the southern shore of the Dornoch Firth and is a Royal Burgh. Perhaps it never felt so important since the time of James IV. who visited the town successively for twenty years from 1493 to 1513 to do penance for the part he took in reference to his father's death, as when it became the headquarters of a Highland Infantry Brigade. Historically, it is a town of considerable Scottish interest, and the villages of Edderton, Fearn, Nigg, Rosskeen, and Tarbat were often visited by the battalion in route marching.

The troops were accommodated on the Morrich More, which skirts all the eastern sea board. It took us a little time to get the camp in order and again to proceed with our training. We were lying next the Black Watch under Colonel Macrae Gilstrap and the Camerons were also very near under Colonel Gilbert Gunn.

In the height of summer, when the weather conditions were favourable, the men were quite comfortable. There was always that keen rivalry which exists between battalions, especially of the Highland Regiments, and the 10th Seaforth Highlanders was determined that its lines would be kept the best, and generally that it would not be outdone, but would outshine the others. This naturally had good results.

Owing to the 7th, 8th and 9th Battalions preparing to proceed overseas, a very large number of their surplus officers had been posted to the 10th Battalion and there were sometimes over 100 officers with the Battalion at this time. The officers were messing under canvas and the conditions were not too good, a marquee in windy weather on the sea front is seldom very favourable for culinary purposes. The other Battalions had also large supplies of officers, and as numbers became unwieldy for training purposes the Brigadier-General very aptly started an Officers' Training School under Lieutenant-Colonel Staunton, an old Gordon Highlander, and the surplus officers of each battalion were sent to him for training. This eased the situation considerably so far as the officers were concerned, although it was not easy to find work for the officers to do at Tain with a battalion which was under 1000 strong. This large surplus of officers, however, did not last long.

Those at headquarters issued instructions that the men were to be trained in night marches and were also to be trained in turning out promptly at the sound of the alarm, forming up and being marched to the rendezvous wherever that might be.

The C.O. about this time had an idea that the Brigadier intended to have an alarm test and a forced march to a given point, so he decided that he would test his own officers and men by having a forced night march to Fearn. Through the Adjutant, the Sergeant Major was informed to rouse the officers and men at 11 o'clock one night, but to do it silently so as not to disturb the Black Watch or the Camerons. The Camerons on this night happened to be having a night march of their own. The Black Watch were all sound asleep and snoring in their camp. The Sergeant Major therefore turned out the Battalion and the roll was called very quietly. The officers were turned out, and fell in (as the O.C. thought) in complete silence, and the Battalion moved out of camp and proceeded towards Fearn. He just got through the town of Tain at the head of his Battalion when a breathless officer ran up to him, saluted him, and stated that

he was the new Staff Captain, and had been sent by the Brigadier to know where the Battalion was going. The C.O. explained that he was only exercising his troops in night marching. The Staff Captain said the troops should be sent back to camp at once, as the Brigadier-General was very much disturbed ; so the O.C. gave the order to return, and awaited a communication from the Brigadier-General next morning with much perturbation. The letter duly arrived asking the C.O. to state his reasons in writing for firstly the alarm having been sounded in camp contrary to Field Service Regulations and thereby disturbing the other troops (who had rung up the Brigade Office to know what was wrong), and, in the second place, for having taken his troops out at night.

It has never yet been ascertained who sounded the alarm by bugle, but it certainly was not sounded by the 10th Battalion bugler. Even if it had, it is thought no serious harm could have been done by such an action, notwithstanding the Field Service Regulations on this subject.

The story is told to show how often excessive enthusiasm and keenness can sometimes be unnecessarily damped. It, however, is always on record that the Battalion turned out and was ready for the forced march well within the time limit allowed by the regulations, and if it had been left alone would have done the night march cheerily and well, and with much benefit. This was the first time we were so directly under a Brigadier-General who was constantly in touch with us.

The fact that the men washed their dixies below the black wooden bridge, instead of above it at the place selected by the Higher Authorities was always a great grievance at Tain.

On 19th May 1915 the Brigade was inspected by Major-General Hunter Blair, the General Officer Commanding the Cromarty Defences.

The Battalion was inspected on 14th June 1915 by General Gaisford, who was an Inspecting Officer sent to go thoroughly into the question of the training of the specialists, and to see that each battalion had set aside a certain number for training in the special branches of work. It can readily be understood that with a battalion composed mostly of recruits their "specialistic" abilities were somewhat limited, but so long as they were called "specialists" that was sufficient to satisfy the higher authorities.

The Battalion attended the Morning Service in the Presbyterian Church at Tain regularly during the time it was stationed there.

Notice was received here of the first officer of the Battalion who had been killed in action, namely, Captain J. D. Boswall, who was killed while serving with the Mediterranean Forces in the Dardanelles.

The Battalion attended a Brigade Route March.

The Battalion Sports were held on Friday, 2nd July 1915, at 3.30 p.m.

On Saturday, 3rd July 1915, the site of the Camp was changed.

The Battalion took part in Brigade Operations on Thursday, 8th July 1915.

The following is a copy of Battalion Order of 15th July 1915—Subject—Parade :—

"The Battalion will be formed up on the Battalion Parade Ground at 7.20 a.m. to-morrow to take part in Brigade Operations.

"Breakfast will be at 6.20 a.m.

10th BATTALION THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

OFFICERS—FORT GEORGE, May 1915.

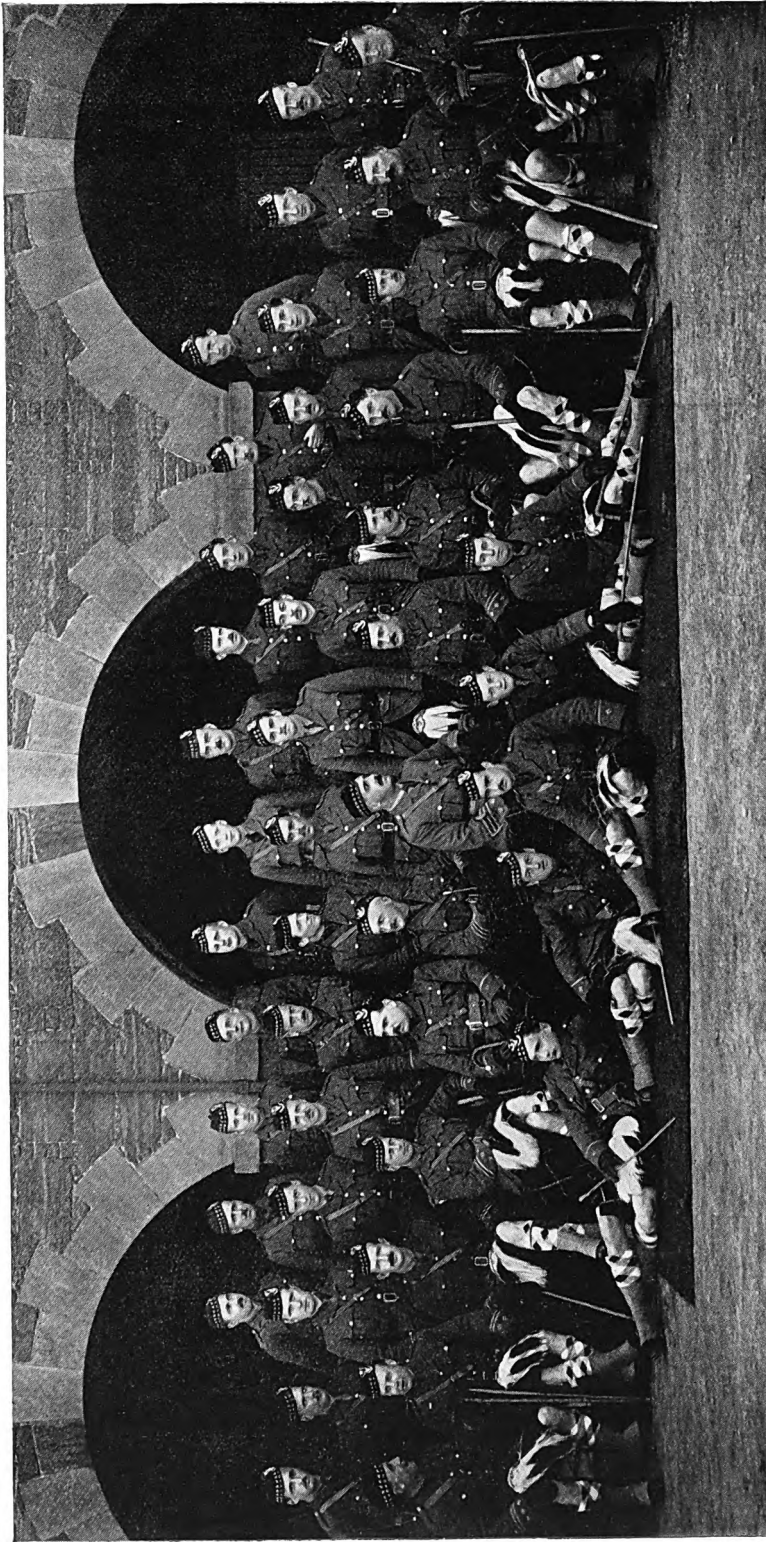


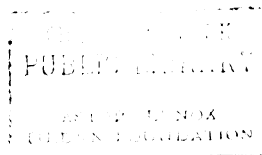
Photo. by Lafayette, Glasgow.

Back Row—2nd Lt. W. Murray, 2nd Lt. F. H. Harper, 2nd Lt. R. Black, 2nd Lt. H. C. Duncan, 2nd Lt. E. A. S. Oldham, 2nd Lt. K. B. Wilson, 2nd Lt. C. Macmillan, 2nd Lt. R. Buchanan, 2nd Lt. D. Ross, 2nd Lt. J. H. Ross, 2nd Lt. A. T. W. Macrae.

Middle Row—2nd Lt. A. S. Forbes, Lt. F. G. Hart, 2nd Lt. T. M. Darling, 2nd Lt. A. R. S. Grant, 2nd Lt. G. G. Blackwood, 2nd Lt. M. R. Kinloch-Wybie, Lt. J. Keith, 2nd Lt. J. E. Smith, Capt. J. M. K. McKerrill-Brown, 2nd Lt. W. M. Potter, 2nd Lt. T. Milne, 2nd Lt. E. V. G. Mackenzie, 2nd Lt. J. M. Kenzie, 2nd Lt. J. P. H. Gardiner, 2nd Lt. C. A. Paulden.

Front Row—Capt. J. D. Boswall, Capt. R. B. Smith, Capt. W. R. B. McJannet, Capt. E. M. M. Alexander, Lt. & Q.-Mr. G. Lee, Major K. Dingwall, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. C. L. Addison Smith, Capt. & Adj. W. H. Stanley Jones, Capt. J. H. M. Wedderburn, Capt. B. W. Oldham, Lt. G. M. Thornton, Lt. D. Morison, Lt. H. L. R. Watt.

Lying—2nd Lt. G. F. E. Boyd, 2nd Lt. D. C. Hydes, 2nd Lt. R. D. S. Shaw, 2nd Lt. D. M. Cameron, 2nd Lt. S. J. Morrell.



- “ All men of two months' service and upwards will attend.
- “ Ex-soldiers unfit for service and 1 cook per Company will remain in Camp.
- “ Haversack rations will be carried.
- “ Dinners will be on return to Camp.
- “ Orderly Room hour after parade.
- “ Musketry will be suspended.
- “ One wagon with entrenching tools will accompany the Battalion.
- “ Machine Guns will be brigaded and march with the leading battalion, dummy guns to be taken.
- “ Five rounds blank ammunition per man will be carried.
- “ Dress—Marching Order with aprons.”

The result of the musketry exercises of the Battalion were exceedingly good, and favourably reported on.

With regard to the Brigade manoeuvres, it was always recorded that the Battalion did exceptionally well. Special instructions were now issued regarding training of the men in the filling and use of sand bags, building of huts, emplacements, etc.

The Battalion took part in Brigade operations on 23rd July. The following is a copy Battalion Order of 22nd July 1915 :—

- “ The Battalion will be formed up on the Battalion Parade ground at 6.45 a.m. to-morrow, Friday, 23rd July 1915, to take part in Brigade Operations.
- “ Breakfast will be at 5.45 a.m.
- “ All men of 2 months' service and upwards will attend.
- “ Men unfit for service and 1 Cook per Company will remain in Camp, also recruits under two months service.
- “ Haversack rations will be carried.
- “ Dinners will be on return to Camp.
- “ Orderly Room hour after Parade.
- “ One wagon will accompany the Battalion.
- “ Parade States to be rendered to the Adjutant by 6 a.m. to-morrow.”

Brigadier-General Commanding the Brigade inspected the draft on 3rd August 1915, before being sent overseas.

Another draft proceeded overseas on 8th September 1915.

During the time the Battalion was stationed at Cromarty many people had extended hospitality to it—among those was Mrs Mathieson of Pollo, Delny, Ross-shire. Her son, Ian Mathieson, joined the 3rd Battalion, and served throughout the War.

In August 1915 the Battalion had a detachment of musketry at the Dairy Park Camp, Golspie ; Captain J. M'Kerrell Brown being in charge. The Range was about three quarters of an hour from the camp by march route. The officers messed in the Sutherland Arms Hotel, but could not be provided with any alcoholic liquor on account of the licensing regulations. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland extended hospitality to the officers of the detachment at Dunrobin.

On 1st September 1915 the 10th Battalion organised a concert at Tain to the Committee of ladies who had so generously undertaken the arduous work in connection with the Recreation Tent for the men with such conspicuous success during the time

the Battalion was stationed there. General S. B. Jameson presided, and the concert was a great success.

The Battalion took part in the Command Exercises on 22nd September 1915. The following is the parade Order :—

“ The Battalion will parade at 1.15 p.m. to-morrow as strong as possible to take part in a Command Exercise.

‘ Dress—Marching Order.

“ All ball ammunition will be handed into the Quartermaster’s stores forthwith. Company Commanders will personally inspect all pouches before blank ammunition is issued, and render a certificate to this effect to the Commanding Officer on parade.

“ Twenty rounds of blank ammunition per service and D.P. rifle to be carried.

“ The Quartermaster will arrange for 100 rounds of ball ammunition per service rifle to accompany the Battalion for emergency purposes. All men armed with service rifles will be in separate platoons. The Officer Commanding ‘ A ’ Company will detail 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal and 6 men to guard the G.S. wagon carrying the ammunition.

“ The Sergeant of this guard will be responsible that no ammunition is taken out of the wagon without direct orders from the Commanding Officer. Two G.S. wagons will accompany the Battalion in which will be carried twenty-six sets entrenching tools. Officers of the Y.O.T.C. will parade under their own Commanding Officer and will act as he directs. Dinners will be at mid-day to-morrow. Tea will be served on the arrival at point of concentration. On the 23rd inst. breakfasts will be at 6.15 a.m., and a cooked haversack ration will be issued and carried by each man. Dinners for this day will be served on return to Camp.

“ The Guard will mount as usual to-morrow, but will not be relieved until the return of the Battalion on the evening of the 23rd inst.

“ The following are the Operation Orders :—

“ The starting point will be at Fondom Bridge at 2 p.m. Order of march :—

Y.O.T.C. Advance Guard.

11th Royal Highlanders.

10th The Seaforth Highlanders.

8th Cameron Highlanders.

13th Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders.

1 Platoon Rear Guard.

“ The troops in the above order will march to Rockfield House, about one mile south-west of Portmahomack (Reference Map 1 inch Ordnance No. 94), and bivouac there for the night under instructions already issued.

“ On arrival at Rockfield House the troops will march direct to their bivouacs which will be previously marked out by a Field Officer and the Quartermaster of each battalion sent on in advance. Great care must be taken that no damage is done by the troops. The troops are forbidden to enter the grounds or the garden at Rockfield House, or any of the farm buildings.

“ Orders will be issued on arrival for night operations which will cease at 6 a.m. on the morning of the 23rd.

“ The troops will be concentrated at North Tarrell at 8.15 a.m. on the morning of the 23rd under Lieut.-Colonel Gunn, 8th Cameron Highlanders. Battalions will march to the point of concentration in the same order as on the 22nd. The Y.O.T.C. will be attached to the Royal Highlanders. At 8.30 a.m. Orders for the Command Exercise will be issued.”

The Brigadier-General inspected another draft about to proceed overseas on Monday, 4th October 1915.

10th BATTALION THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.
FORT GEORGE.

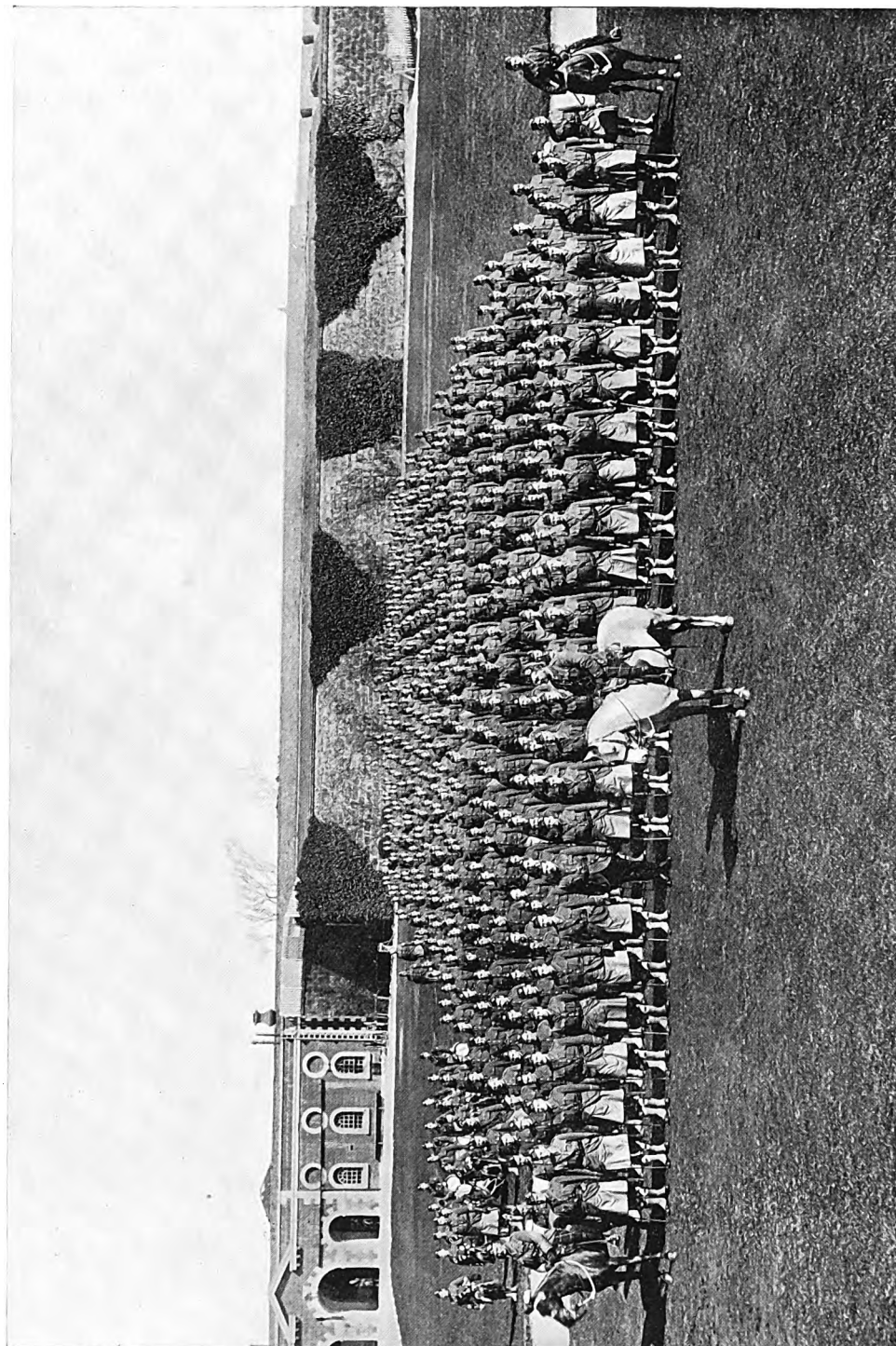


Photo. by Laffayette, Glasgow.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CHILTON LIND ADDISON SMITH, *Commanding.*

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TILDEN FOUNDATION

Another draft proceeded overseas on 11th October 1915.

The casualties at Loos meant the clearing out of all the officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the battalion to supply drafts for reinforcements.

At this time perhaps there was not a finer type of man throughout the whole country than the man, who, having joined up during the first three months of the War, had been in training at home and was sent overseas between August and October 1915. The fine material of the new Army that had been so recklessly and carelessly thrown away at Loos was replaced by a type of man almost as good and as fully trained.

The Battalion while at Tain was directly in touch with the other units of the Brigade. This proximity had the effect of stimulating the men to high endeavour and gave the Battalion an incentive in maintaining its place with the others. It had reached perhaps its finest state just before the first draft went to France in August, when it took part in the attack on the Special Reserve Brigade which was taking up a defending position. The Battalion had reached its greatest strength and it certainly had a large number of officers and men who had had thorough and intensive training for over six months. The Battle of Loos practically denuded it of its finest officers, N.C.O's and men and we had to start and rebuild. The only gratification that can be recorded here, to compensate for the loss, is that the O.C. of the 8th Battalion, Colonel N. A. Thomson, wrote in highly eulogistic terms of the drafts he had received from the Battalion. Not only did the Battalion supply men, but pipes were purchased with funds of the Battalion and sent out both to the 7th and the 8th Battalions.

The necessity for constant supervision to meet the demand for rapidly trained troops was so great that it required the strictest attention on the part of the Senior Officers, and the Commanding Officer himself was never known to have been absent from inspecting his Battalion at early morning parades during the whole time the Battalion was stationed at Tain.

Captain J. M'Kerrell Brown was appointed Assistant Adjutant to the Battalion with effect from 29th October 1915.

The General Officer Commanding in Chief at this time issued an order to the effect that applications for leave should be discouraged, and only granted sparingly.

It was during the time that the Battalion was at Tain that Bombing Instructions first started.

On Friday, 22nd October 1915, the Battalion proceeded to Richmond, York, and the orders issued were that they were to be located at Hipswell Camp. On arrival there it was found, however, that the camp was only in course of construction, and that the hutments were not available for occupation. The Battalion was, therefore, temporarily located in another camp about a mile from Hipswell, called Scotton Camp, which happened to be nearer completion, but was by no means complete. The Battalion on arriving at Scotton was only a skeleton of the original Battalion as it had been so denuded of N.C.O.'s and men for drafts overseas.

Scotton Camp was situated on a very marshy field. At this time no roads of any shape or form had been constructed, and accordingly the approaches to the huts very rapidly became a quagmire. The field allotted to the Battalion for the training of

recruits and for parade purposes was equally impossible, and it reminded every one of the early days at Cromarty. Still, with great determination every effort was made, notwithstanding the diverse conditions to get on with the training of the recruits and the specialists. The Battalion had now come under the Northern Command, and the camps at Richmond, Hipswell and Scotton (all under construction) were considered the nucleus of the Aldershot of the North, but in these early days it had little or no resemblance to Aldershot.

The Battalion sent another large draft to the 8th Battalion about this time, and it was thus further robbed of its best men.

The gifts from H.R.H. The Princess Mary for those serving in December 1914 arrived in the camp, and the following is the Order issued on the subject :—

“ The gifts for distribution to officers and men who were wearing the King’s uniform on Christmas Day 1914 have been received and will be issued forthwith to all officers and others concerned who are now serving with the Battalion. The gifts will be retained for those who have left the United Kingdom since 25th December 1914 on active service, until their return. In the case of those who have died since the 25th December 1914 the gifts will be distributed to their next of kin.

“ The gifts will be issued by the Adjutant personally to each officer and man now serving with the Battalion on production of a receipt made out in the applicant’s own handwriting as follows :—

“ Received from the Adjutant, 10th Batt. Seaforth Highlanders, H.R.H. The Princess Mary’s Gift to which I am entitled.

Place.

Date.

Signature of Recipient.”

The camp was re-named at this time, and the following Order appeared :—

“ The hutments between Richmond and Catterick Bridge which comprises Hipswell and Scotton Camps, shall be known by the following designation :—

Catterick (Hipswell) Camp.

Catterick (Scotton) Camp.”

In the Northern Command we found that the care and supervision of the higher authorities was just as keen, if not keener, than it had been in the Scottish Command, and we had not been long stationed here before very peremptory orders were received regarding irregularities in dress for physical training. Special detailed instructions were also received as to what was to be worn, and how.

The following Order regarding night marches on roads may be interesting to record :—

“ With a view to minimizing the danger to which troops are exposed at night from traffic either meeting or overtaking them, officers in command of troops moving at night or in foggy weather whether they are in tactical formation or not, will invariably throw out an advance and rear guard of at least two or three men at such distances from the main body as will ensure due notice of the proximity of troops being given to the drivers of motor vehicles.

“ This distance shall not be less than 100 yards. If considered necessary lights will be carried by advance and rear guards thrown out as above.”

10th BATTALION THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.



Photo. by Lafayette, Glasgow.

FIRST DRAFT FOR OVERSEAS—TAIN, *August 1915.*

CAPTAIN IAN JAMESON.

RECEIVED
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

On 24th November 1915 we received the news of the very generous gift from the late Lieutenant J. F. Glass (who had been killed in action, while fighting with the 2nd Battalion) of the sum of £500 to the Regimental Association.

At this time the Army Council seemed to have gone crazy on courses of instruction. Hardly a day passed but telegrams were received asking for names to be submitted of Officers, N.C.O.'s and men for this course or that other course—sometimes Physical Training and Bayonet Fighting, or Cooking, Musketry, Machine Gun Training, Veterinary Course and so on.

With regard to these courses of instruction, Major Dingwall, the Second in Command, and George Lee, Quartermaster, proceeded to York to inspect the School of Cookery at Fulford.

There was also a plethora of specialist lecturers, who arrived and discoursed glibly on such subjects as physical fitness, bombing, etc.

The following letter was received from the Town Clerk of Tain regarding the conduct of the Brigade when stationed in that town :—

1st December 1915.

To the Commanding Officer,
10th Seaforth Highlanders.

“ Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Town Council to send you the annexed copy of the Resolution passed by the Council at a recent meeting with reference to the excellent behaviour of the men of your own and the other battalions during their period of training here.”

I am,

Yours faithfully.

(Signed) J. S. CORMACK, *Town Clerk.*

RESOLUTION REFERRED TO.

“ With reference to the recent departure of the 10th Seaforth Highlanders, 8th Cameron Highlanders, 11th Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), and the 13th Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders of the 9th (Reserve) Infantry Brigade, after five months training at Tain, it was unanimously resolved to record in the Minutes the Council's appreciation of the splendid conduct of the men throughout the whole period, no complaint relating to any one belonging to the Brigade having come before the Police Court during the whole time.”

After the struggle to get the camp into a habitable state, on 5th December 1915, orders were received to move to G Lines, Hipswell Camp, on 7th December. The following is the Move Order :—

“ The Battalion will move to ‘ B ’ Lines, Hipswell Camp, on Tuesday next 7th inst.

“ The move will be carried out under Company arrangements commencing at 9 a.m.

“ The N.C.O.'s and men will first carry over their beds and blankets and immediately afterwards will carry over their kits, equipment and arms.

“ All furniture and utensils with the exception of tables, forms, bed boards, plates and basins will be taken by Companies etc. to the new hutments.

“ Plates and basins will be handed into Barrack Stores near Pipers' Hut at 8.45 a.m.

"Transport will be provided for the conveyance of officers' kits, and heavy baggage which should be ready by 9 a.m.

"Huts and Institutes must be properly cleaned and ready for handing over at 2 a.m. A Sergeant of each Company and a representative of the Institutes will be present.

"The bed boards and trestles should be piled in corner of hut to facilitate check. 30 sets to each hut. Any bed boards which may have been loaned from a hut to staff, etc., must be taken back to the hut by the person concerned.

"Dinners will be at Hipswell Camp.

"On Monday. C.Q.M. Serpts. and a fatigue party from each Company to be at "G" lines at 2 p.m. for the purpose of taking over huts and drawing bed boards, etc."

The O.C. received orders to proceed to General Headquarters for temporary duty with the Army in the Field on 15th December 1915.

On 23rd December 1915, the O.C. having returned from France assumed temporary command of the Brigade.

The following message from H.M. The King was received on Christmas Day :—

25th December 1915.

"Another Christmas finds all the resources of the Empire still engaged in War, and I desire to convey on my own behalf and on behalf of the Queen a heartfelt Christmas greeting and our good wishes for the New Year to all who on Sea and Land are upholding the honour of the British name.

"In the officers and men of my Navy on whom the security of the Empire depends, I repose in common with all my subjects a trust that is absolute.

"On the officers and men of the Armies, whether now in France, in the East, or in other Fields, I rely with an equal faith, confident that their devotion, their valour and their self sacrifice will, under God's guidance, lead to Victory and an honourable peace. There are many of their comrades, now, alas, in hospital, and to those brave ones also I desire with the Queen to express our deep gratitude and our warmest prayers for their recovery.

"Officers and men of the Navy and Army, another year is drawing to a close, as it began, in toil, bloodshed and suffering, but I rejoice to know that the goal to which you are striving draws nearer into sight.

"May God bless you and all your undertakings."

The musketry range was a considerable distance from the camp and being situated at the top of a hill, during the winter months was very exposed. The detachment shooting had to leave in the early morning and remain out all day, which was not conducive to good musketry practice for recruits. Dinners had to be cooked at the range. There is no doubt, however, that the experience was of service in preparing the men for the much greater hardships they had to endure when with the Army in the Field.

On arrival of the Battalion at Scotton Camp, there was a special meeting of the officers for the purpose of considering their accounts, and for deciding what should be done regarding the furnishing of the ante-room and mess room.

During the period the Battalion had been in existence, and owing to a great extent to the large number of officers who had been from time to time attached to it, a considerable sum of money had accumulated, mainly by the good management and care of the Mess President and his Committee, and the Mess Steward who were all very capable, and not by any means owing to overcharging, as the messing, etc., was run

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at a lower charge than most other messes. It was felt that this money would be well expended in the purchase of comfortable furnishings for the ante-room, keeping in view the fact that a Reserve Battalion formed not only the home for the recruit officer before proceeding overseas, but also the home of the officer who had been overseas and was back in this country convalescent after wounds, etc. The officers to a man agreed, therefore, that the surplus fund shewn in the accounts, should be expended in buying very comfortable furniture and generally equipping the mess in a first class manner. Messrs John Taylor & Son (Edinburgh) Ltd., were instructed to do the work, and they certainly did it well. The comfort of the mess was practically the talk of the Command.

The distance from Scotton Camp to the railway station was very considerable, and at the urgent request of the officers, after discussion, some of the surplus money was utilised in the purchase of a five-seater Ford Motor Car which acted as a taxi between the camp and the station. This car was always in use, and in an economical way enabled the officers to get to and from the station much more comfortably than they otherwise could have done by hiring, etc.

On the whole, during the time the Battalion was at Richmond this "Ford" proved very useful.

The Battalion got a lot of odd jobs to do for the 9th (Reserve) Infantry Brigade, and one at this time was to run the miniature rifle range competitions of the Brigade. There was also great keenness for cross country running, and the Northern Command encouraged this.

The Colonel was perpetually being appointed a Member of Boards of Examination.

A Special Intercessory Service was held at Richmond on 2nd January 1916 at which representatives of the Battalion were present. At the special request of the Mayor, the pipers and drummers attended, and the following letter of thanks was received :—

THE BANK HOUSE,
RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.
2nd January 1916.

Lieut.-Colonel Addison-Smith,
10th Seaforth Highlanders,
Hipswell Camp.

"Dear Colonel,

"I wish to thank you very much for kindly allowing your fine Pipe Band to take part in the procession to-day.

"Their playing was much appreciated.

"It is the first time that a Pipe Band has taken part in a civil procession in the Borough, and I was glad to have them."

Yours Sincerely,

(Signed) W. VALTOR, Mayor.

The following Order regarding training may be of interest :—

"With reference to the Schedule issued with Battalion Orders of 12th February 1916 the Officer Commanding No. 4 (B.E.F.) Training Company will have a nominal roll prepared of all men when-

ever they are passed medically fit for service, and arrange to hand them over without delay to the Officer Commanding No. 1 Training Company.

“The Officer Commanding No. 3 (Recruits) Company will prepare a nominal roll of all men whenever they have completed four weeks training and passed the tests, and arrange to hand them over without delay to the Officer Commanding No. 2 Training Company.

“The Officer Commanding No. 2 Training Company will prepare a nominal roll of all men who have completed musketry and arrange without delay to hand them over to the Officer Commanding No. 1 Company.

“The Officer Commanding No. 1 Company will prepare nominal rolls of all men who have done a week's course of bombing in accordance with Battalion Orders of the 27th inst., and hand these men over to the Bombing Specialists for instruction. He, however, will be responsible for their general training, and will see that the exercises in Bayonet Fighting and Physical Drill are carefully carried out, and generally supervise. On no pretext whatever will men be taken from this Company for fatigues.”

At this time the C.O. was very anxious to get the men to improve the appearance of the camp by making gardens in front of the huts, etc., and offered prizes therefor, with the result that there was very keen competition, and the appearance of the lines improved immensely. It turned out to be all wasted energy, however, as we were not much longer there.

The following letter of 17th February 1916 was received from General R. H. Murray, Colonel of the Regiment, who took a great interest in the Battalion :—

“DEAR ADDISON-SMITH,

“I enclose you a letter from Noel Thomson to read and return at your leisure, and if you can help him in the way of Pipers so much the better.

“The chief cause of my letter is on behalf of my wife and myself to thank you for all your kindness, help and hospitality to our son Alan. He told us all about the warm reception you gave him on his arrival at Hipswell, and we feel sure when he left you gave him an equally warm send-off. We had a wire from him this morning from Devonport saying ‘poor ship and accommodation,’ but no word of date of sailing. We think he sailed this morning, and we have been thinking of the boisterous condition of the Bay of Biscay after this awful gale and cyclone. I sent you a prepaid wire two days ago ‘at what Port does Draft embark,’ quite forgetting that the Censor might snaffle it, and as I got no reply I fancy he did so. It was foolish of me sending such a wire at the time.

“Alan told me all about the comfort of your mess, and how smartly everything was done as regards Dress, Band, Pipes, etc. I hope you and all under your command are very well.

“With our united kindest remembrances to you and all friends, and again thanking you for your kindness to Alan.”

Yours Sincerely,

(Signed) R. H. MURRAY.

The importance of bombing and grenade training was such that the following Order was issued on this subject :—

“In future no officer, N.C.O. or man will be shewn as available to proceed overseas until he has completed a week's grenade course.

“As soon as part IV. of the General Musketry Course has been fixed, N.C.O.'s and men will undergo the week's grenade course, and no leave will be granted until this is completed.

“The classes will commence each Monday and end at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday. 1½ hours per day

CORPORALS of 10th BATTALION THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

FORT GEORGE, *May* 1915.

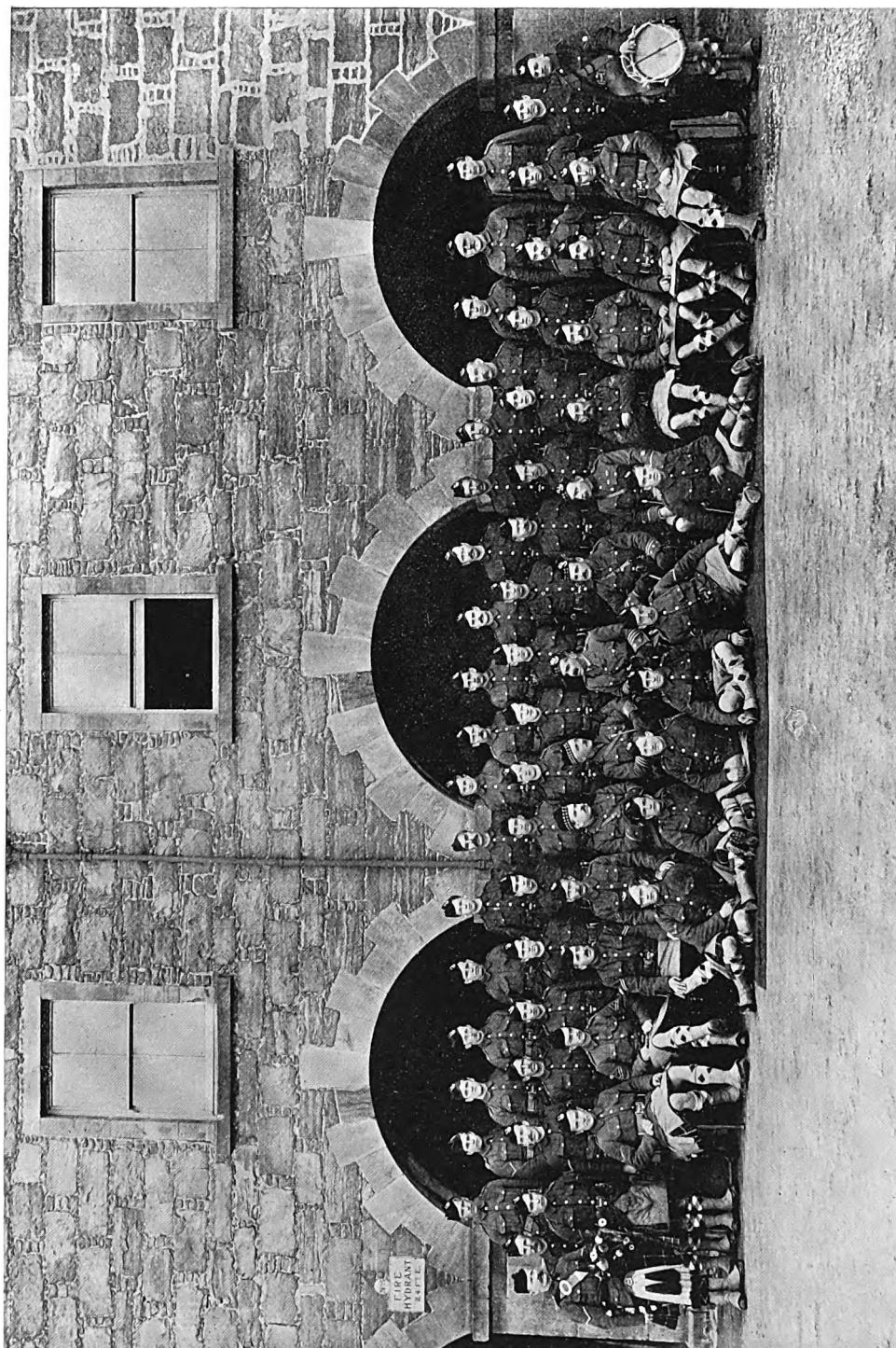


Photo by Lafayette, Glasgow.

will be taken up with bayonet fighting and physical drill under the battalion drill instructors, but no other duties will be performed.

“The Battalion Grenade Officer will recommend a certain percentage of each class to undergo a further week's training at the Brigade Grenade School and these will be shewn on drafts as trained Grenadiers.

“In addition to these Grenade Classes, all platoons of No. 1 and No. 2 Training Companies will have throwing practice in the tests laid down by Farnley Park Otley, for half an hour every day.

“The first class will commence on Monday, 28th instant.”

At this time orders were received for a further draft to proceed overseas.

Everything in camp seemed to get dirty very quickly—a state of matters mostly due to the camp itself which was more like a builder's yard than a completed camp. There was very great difficulty in maintaining cleanliness in the lines, the huts, the men themselves, or their rifles, and great stress had to be laid upon the men as to the need of immediate improvement in these directions. It was a distinctly bad station from the men's point of view, and the only relaxation they had was what was provided for them in such places as Darlington and Richmond, which, however, was not the type of relaxation it was desirable they should have.

At this time—February 1916—the fear of air raids became intense and instructions were issued as to the action to be taken in the event of a hostile aerial attack and warnings were issued as to the presence of enemy aircraft in the vicinity.

Trouble in the industrial centres regarding the supply of men for making munitions was being severely felt about February 1916, and orders were received for the release of soldiers to make munitions in the various factories.

Men were constantly being sent to the Machine Gun Training Centre at Grantham, and also to the School of Musketry at Strensall. The Musketry was carried out at Bardon Moor Ranges, and Captain W. T. Henderson of the Battalion was appointed Range Commandant. Continuing the work of “specialising” a new course of instruction was started in sniping and scouting, and certain officers were selected for this course.

There are not many incidents to note during the period the Battalion was stationed at Catterick. It gradually picked up in numbers by recruits and reinforcements of wounded men who had recovered and had been sent to recoup their health before being sent overseas again, but the general conditions were not conducive to good training. As far as the Battalion itself was concerned, it had been split up into so many detachments of “specialists” that there was no opportunity of doing work as a Battalion.

The Battalion was inspected by General Sir Bruce Meade Hamilton, an old G.O.C. of the Scottish Command, who held an appointment as Inspector of Specialists. To meet his views, instead of the Battalion being formed up in the ordinary way each “specialist” detachment was formed up separately, but the effect was not good, the Battalion lacking uniformity in appearance.

The Sergeants had a very good mess at Richmond, but generally speaking it was a dull uninteresting station and there was universal pleasure when it leaked out that the Battalion was moving back to Scotland,

On 21st March 1916 orders were received that the Battalion was to move to Dunfermline on an early date, and an advance party was at once sent there to make the necessary arrangements. The Battalion left on Sunday, 1st April, and arrived at Dunfermline on Monday, 2nd April 1916. They passed through Edinburgh just after the hostile air raid on that city.

The Battalion had got so accustomed to rapid moves that the change was carried out with perfect ease, and in a very few days the Battalion was completely settled down in the billets which had been provided for it.

The billets consisted of a building in connection with the Carnegie Baths, including the large gymnasium, two public schools and a vacant factory. The officers were located in a palatial building which had been erected just before the War, known as the Women's Institute.

At first the ground allotted for training purposes was a public park, but in a short time a large piece of ground on the outskirts of the town was set aside for this purpose. Here special physical training equipment was put up, trenches dug, miniature rifle shooting carried out, bombing instruction given, etc.

Since the old days at Fort George, the Battalion never had a chance of doing much, but now it took its opportunity, and although perhaps progress to start with was slow, it gradually improved, and the old keen spirit seemed to revive bringing the Battalion to something like its former high standard. The men also took a pride in their appearance—their smartness in dress and on parade being commented on by all—and their good behaviour in the town was also the subject of praise by those in authority.

The fear of hostile air raids on the battleships in the Forth and at the Naval Base at Rosyth was constantly in the minds of all, and the greatest care had to be taken regarding the non-appearance of lights at night. At night Dunfermline, like all other places, was in darkness.

It turned out to be a fairly good summer and progress in training was rapid. The constant inspections from young "Specialist" Officers from the Scottish Command helped to keep the Battalion officers alert—indeed they considered it must be a favourite amusement for these young officers to come out from Edinburgh in order to give them the latest "tips." Such constant attention was flattering, but whether it was conducive to any better results than would otherwise have been attained, is a matter of doubt. It was noticed that these officers, whose knowledge of the customs of the Service was limited, never came to the headquarters of the Battalion to report to the C.O.—they simply proceeded to the training ground themselves.

The C.O. attended a Senior Officers' Course in the Rifle and Lewis Gun at Strensall and a Grenade Course at Troon.

Orders came through that the Major-General in charge of Scottish Coast Defences proposed to inspect the Battalion on Monday, 17th April, 1916. On the morning of the 17th, rain poured incessantly, and it was thought that the General Officer would never order the troops to parade in such weather. However, such was not in the mind of the Commander of the Coast Defences, because he ordered the Battalion to parade in mass formation in the Pittencrieff Park. Fortunately no bad results were reported as a

10th BATTALION THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.
SERGEANTS AND STAFF—FORT GEORGE, May 1915.

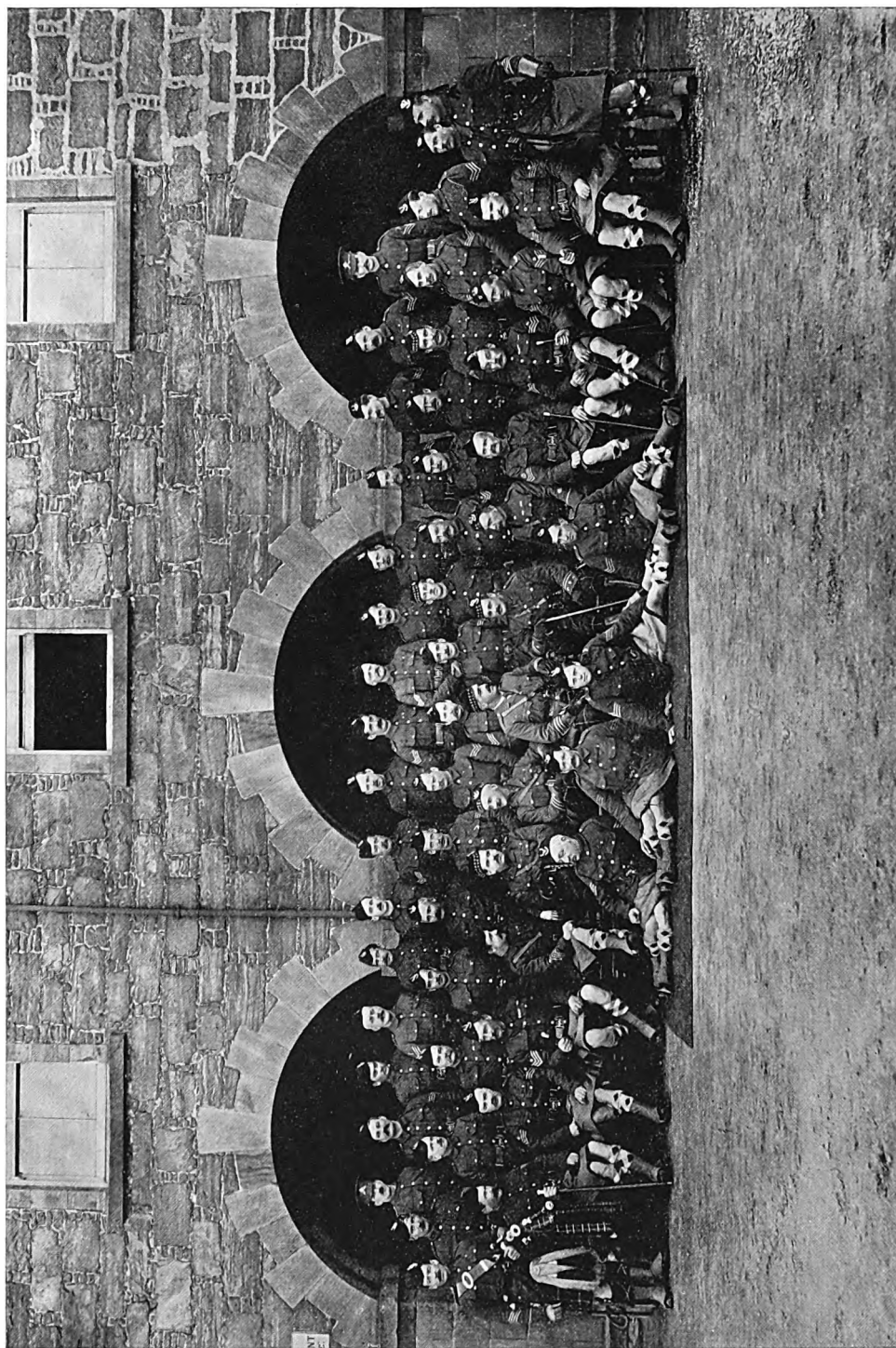


Photo. by Lafayette, Glasgow.

Back Row, left to right—Gym.-Inst. Thos. Whitelaw, Sergts. Alexander Wylie, Clayton Strickland, Powell, Graham, Matheson, E. Brook, James MacKerchar, John Findlay, John Wallace, John Thomson, John Leitch, Forbes, Sutherland.

Middle, standing left to right, including those standing forward at ends—Sergt.-Piper Murdoch Mackenzie, Sergts. Wm. Gould, Henry Mitchell, Geo. Halkett, Wm. Macbeath, John Macleod, Robt. Reid, David Hislop, Watson, Peter Walker, Wm. Smyth, Macleod, John Campbell, Geo. Robertson, F. Ticknor, John Maclean, David Archibald, Sergt.-Drummer James Montgomery.

Seated, left to right—C.Q.M.S. John Smith, Col.-Sergt. David Smith, R.Q.M.S. Graham Cowan, Lt. & Qr.-Mr. Geo. Lee, D.C.M., Major Kenneth Dingwall, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. Chilton L. Addison Smith, Capt. & Adjut. Stanley Jones, R.S.M. James Smith, Col.-Sergt. Geo. Baikie, Col.-Sergt. Don. Cameron, Col.-Sergt. Rod. Mackenzie, — Mitchell.

In front on Ground, left to right—Sergt.-Master-Tailor Angus Mackay, Sergt. James Grant, Sergt. William Macintyre.

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consequence. Special orders were given that as there was to be a Kit Inspection as well as a Parade, men were to leave their best boots for the Kit Inspection and wear their second best boots on parade. (As is generally known each man is supplied with two pairs of boots). As misfortune would have it, this Garrison Commander took a special interest in the second best boots of the men which were badly besmeared with mud owing to the long wait in the rain before he arrived on the scene. Thereafter he inspected the billets of the various companies and he saw just as good kits as he could possibly have seen, but things did not seem to be very happy with him that day because, although he could find no complaint with the kits, he criticised the height of the roof. This, of course, was beyond the remedy of the poor soldiers of the 10th Battalion, who had had to make the best of the billets allotted to them.

The Battalion now had to do a great deal of entrenching night work, learn the use of wire entanglements, cooking in the field, filling and laying sand bags, etc., and it was thought that real and useful progress from a fighting point of view was made in the training of the troops at this time.

Instruction in semaphore signalling was discontinued.

As was stated before, a very good miniature rifle range had been started and this turned out most useful.

The Battalion every week had one long route march as a battalion, and visited such places as Inverkeithing, Rosyth, Limekilns, Cairneyhill, Charlestown, Cowdenbeath, Kelty, Saline, Crossgates, Culross, etc. A very favourite march was to North Queensferry, and home by Charlestown and Limekilns.

There was a munition factory in connection with Rosyth at a place called Crombie, and one Company of the Battalion was always stationed at Crombie—about five miles out. It was a very difficult place to put straight. We took it over in a dirty condition, the sanitary arrangements being too awful for words. It was gradually put in order, however, and in a very short time it became spick and span. The Company was composed of men who had been overseas and required a rest more than training, and in these summer days at Crombie they certainly had a quiet and restful time. They formed a guard on the factory, but the duties were not very arduous.

During the time the Battalion was at Dunfermline there were some drastic changes made in connection with the rationing of the troops and more responsibility was placed on the O.C. regarding purchasing of the foodstuffs.

With a view to the preservation of the national reserves warnings were constantly given to the troops to avoid waste, not only in foodstuffs but in billets and so on, as the claims for dilapidations were enormous. Officers were made responsible for the prevention of such avoidable destruction and damage, and were ordered to bring the loss home to those concerned at once.

Colonel G. O. L. Kindersley, who was given command of the 1st Garrison Battalion wrote in April 1916, for information on several points of Battalion custom. He was an H.L.I. officer and he indicated that as commanding the 1st Garrison Battalion of The Seaforth Highlanders, he wished to follow their regimental customs in every way.

All the information he wanted was gladly given.

On 3rd May 1916 orders were received to prepare a draft for the 1st Battalion.

A party was sent on 9th May 1916 to Barry Camp for musketry duty. During the time the Battalion was stationed in Yorkshire, owing to the mud and rain, the equipment and the clothing of the men got into rather a bad state, and very special efforts were now made to get this rectified. The old leather equipment, which was supposed not to require cleaning, was polished up with tallow and made quite respectable again.

Another phase of the times in which we lived was that men made up their weekly washings and sent them home to be washed, and claimed through their pay roll for the money due for the washing.

As regards Musketry Training, great stress was put on rapid loading, and in the very early stages of preliminary musketry training, bolt drill and rapid loading with dummies was practised.

Constant applications for week-end leave were received, and these became so excessive that restrictions had to be put upon them. These numerous applications could easily be accounted for, Dunfermline being a central station for the men and railway fares not too expensive.

About this time there were rumours that bayonets were being stolen, and ultimately reaching the enemy (who were short of them), and therefore a special scrutiny and check of bayonets in charge was made.

The musketry training of the troops was carried out by detachments at the musketry camp which was situated between Alloa and Whitehill, at Jollyholm Farm, and as recruits became ready they were sent in detachments to this range to fire their course.

From the early days of December 1914 until now Menzies diced hose was worn by the men with the kilt, but on account of the large number of men now in the Battalion who had been overseas with other battalions, and who had abandoned the diced hose for Lovat hose, an order was issued to the effect that all Menzies diced hose were to be abandoned, and the men would wear Lovat hose in future.

The easy going attitude of the ranks regarding articles which were issued from store, and the numerous losses and serious waste incurred thereby was responsible for the issuing of orders for more careful supervision of clothing and boots. Instead of men reporting their clothes and boots when they were worn, they would go on wearing them until they were beyond all repair, whereas if they had been handed into the store or the shoemaker's shop or the tailor's shop the life of the articles would have been prolonged and the loss to the public lessened.

There was always great difficulty in getting the young inexperienced officers to acquaint themselves with the various regulations and orders which were issued, but still, these happy-go-lucky boys gave good account of themselves in the Field, many of them making the supreme sacrifice.

A week's course of bombing had to be gone through by every man before proceeding overseas, and this along with bayonet fighting and physical drill formed a very important part in the physical training of the men.

10th BATTALION THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

PIPERS AND DRUMMERS—FORT GEORGE, 1915.

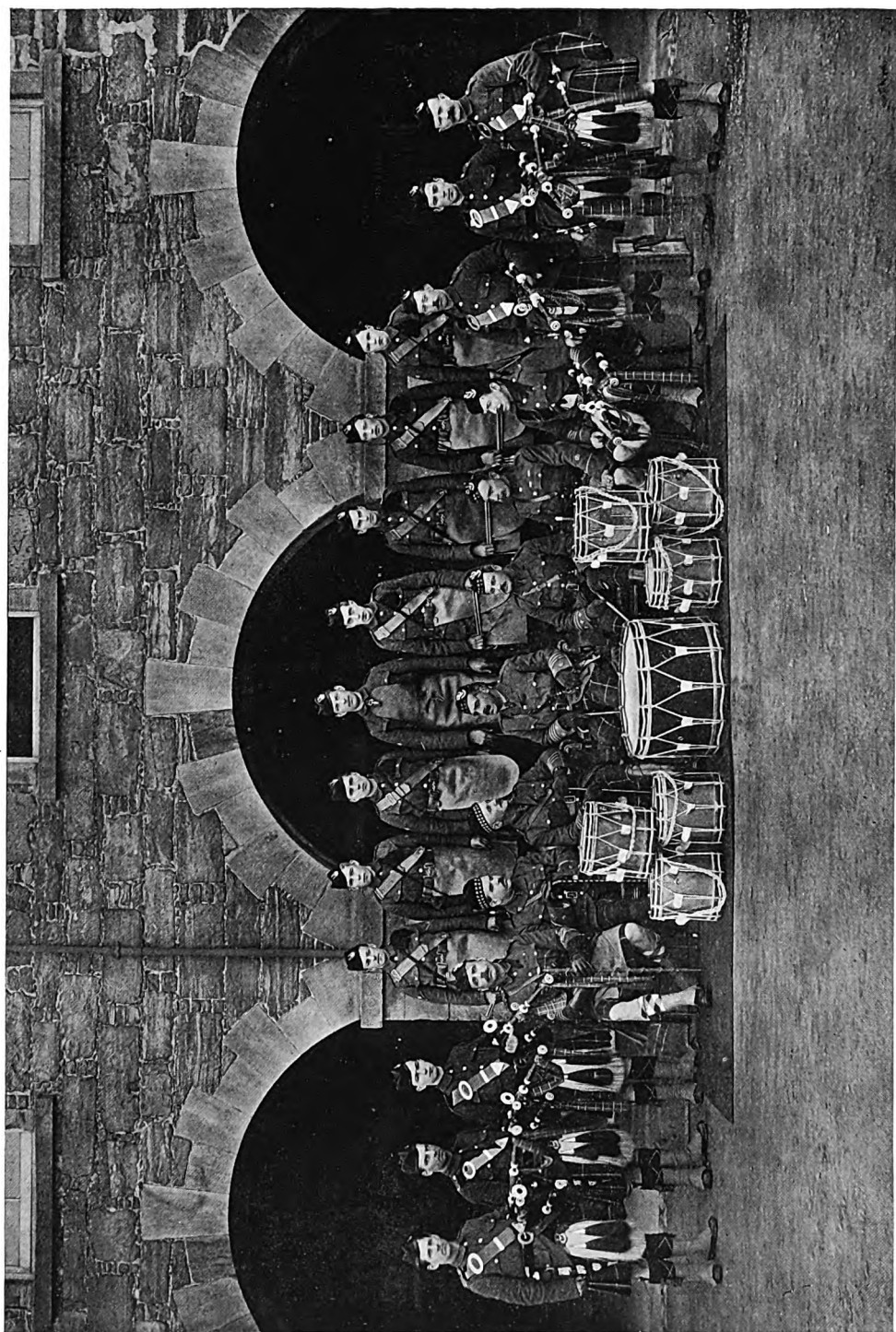


Photo. by Lafajette, Glasgow.

*Back Row left to right—*L.-Corpl. Harry Day. 2, Drummer George Munro. 3, —. 4, —. 5, Drummer Joseph Drylie. 6, Drummer Kedgley. 7, —. 8, —.
*Front Row, left to right—*Isaac Cullen. 2, Thomas Hunter. 3, George White. 4, Sergt.-Drummer James Montgomery. 5, Lt. & Qr.-Mr. George Lee, D.C.M.
 6, Major Kenneth Dingwall, D.S.O. 7, Lt.-Col. Chilton L. Addison Smith. 8, Capt. & Adjut. Stanley Jones. 9, R.S.M. James Smith.
 10, Sergt.-Piper Murdoch Mackenzie. 11, Sergt.-Piper John Murdoch. 12, Sergt.-Piper Malcolm Mackenzie. 13, L.-Corpl. Wm. Laing.

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The following is a message received from Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Sir John French :—

“ Since assuming command of the Home Forces, I have made extensive inspections throughout England. In the course of these inspections I have been specially struck by the smartness of the Reserve and Extra Reserve Battalions wherever I have been.

“ I wish to tell the Commanding Officers of these battalions how much I appreciate the high standard of efficiency they have been able to maintain in face of great difficulties and frequent disappointments, and while performing the double duty of training drafts for overseas and defending our shores against possible aggression by the enemy.

FRENCH,
Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.”

Great stress had to be put on the men in corresponding with friends in neutral or enemy countries not to mention the unit to which they belonged, or to use notepaper marked in any way to reveal their identity.

On 21st May 1916 the first Order regarding Day-Light Saving was issued, and the following is the Order issued on the subject :—

“ At 2 a.m. on Sunday, 21st instant, all watches and clocks will be put forward to 3 a.m. The times specified in all orders for to-morrow are adjusted on this basis.”

The Battalion under the C.O. regularly attended the service in the Abbey Church, Dunfermline, during the time they were stationed in the town. That beautiful old historic Church with its association with the Bruce was a fitting place of worship to men about to face the dangers of war. The popular and able Chaplain of the Battalion at this time was the Rev. Mr Geddes, Parish Minister, Largs, a man of immense height. He was assiduous in looking after the spiritual welfare of the men and never failed to see any draft leave.

The men were instructed in the art of cooking in the Field, and the waste of good food which took place in these cooking practices was alarming. The men got their rations and were made to cook them for themselves, though it was a long time before they got handy or good at cooking them, but as the men had to be prepared to do their own cooking in much more adverse conditions and circumstances it was considered incumbent that they should have practice in this direction.

On 7th June 1916, the following appeared in the Battalion Orders :—

“ War Office Telegram No. 9184 A.G. 4a is published for information :—

“ His Majesty The King commands that officers of the Army shall wear mourning with their uniform for a period of one week, commencing 7th June, on the melancholy occasion of the death of the late Field Marshal The Right Honourable Earl Kitchener of Khartoum.”

On 9th June 1916 the following Special Order was issued :—

“ Death of Lord Kitchener.

“ Message from His Majesty the King to the Troops.

“ By His Majesty's command the following order has been issued to the Army :—

“ The King has learnt with profound regret of the disaster by which the Secretary of State for War has lost his life while proceeding on a special mission to the Emperor of Russia. Field Marshal

Lord Kitchener gave forty-five years of distinguished service to the State, and it is largely due to his administrative genius and unwearying energy that the Country has been able to create and place in the Field the Armies which are to-day upholding the traditional glories of our Empire.

"Lord Kitchener will be mourned by the Army as a great soldier, who, under conditions of unexampled difficulty, rendered supreme and devoted service both to the Army and State.

"Special Army Order dated 6th June 1916."

On 10th June 1916 a party proceeded to Alloa for musketry training.

Orders were now issued that fifteen per cent. of the men of an infantry unit were to be trained as bombers, and to be regarded as specialists, having passed a certain test.

The following letter received from one of the Battalion Officers in France may be interesting :—

7th Batt. Seaforth Highlanders Regiment,
Officers' Mess,
No. 30 Infantry Base Depot,
A.P.O.S. 17,
British Expeditionary Force,
Sunday, 11th June 1916.

"MY DEAR COLONEL,

"You will no doubt remember that when I left Dunfermline I promised to write you, and as this is a day off, I am taking the opportunity of doing so. I am afraid, however, I have not much news of interest yet, because as you will see from the address above, we are still at the base.

"I think M'Jannet wrote and told you that he and I had both been posted to the 7th Battalion and as Sandy is there already it means that we three are still to keep together meantime. I think it not a little curious that we should do so.

"It may be of interest to you to know something of what we have been doing since we came out here. As the Depots for our own Divisions were full when we arrived, we were attached to the 30th I.B.D., which consists of East Yorkshires and Manchesters. They have certainly made us quite comfortable. The rule at the Base now seems to be that every officer who comes out here for the first time has to go through a course of training at one or other of the Training Camps, of which there are two. We have been going through the Course at No. 2 Training Camp, where I must say things seem to be run on very sound, though perhaps a little strenuous, lines. Discipline in the Training Camp is everything, and everything is done in quick time and all orders have to be carried out very smartly. Officers have to parade in full marching order with pack etc., and rifle, but on arrival packs are taken off on the parade, and parades are carried out in skeleton equipment.

"We fall in here at 8 a.m. march down to the parade ground and carry on there till 1.30 with a break of 15 minutes at 11 o'clock. Perhaps if I gave you the work we did on Wednesday, my first day on parade, it may give you an idea of a day's work.

"We first went over an obstacle course carrying our rifles. Then we had an hour's bayonet fighting. I may say that we were told it was quite new bayonet fighting, but as a matter of fact, it was exactly the same as we had had in the mornings at Dunfermline. After bayonet fighting we had a very good lecture on trench warfare and gas from Captain Robinson of the East Yorks, and then had to double about in gas helmets. This took up the time until 1.30. We were warned to parade at 3 o'clock to go through a gas chamber, but on arriving at the place we were told that it was off that day. We had to be on parade at the training ground at 7 o'clock for night operations, which consisted of the relieving of trenches and a sham fight, and this we finished about 10.30.

"The great endeavour at the Training Camp seems to be to teach you everything that may be of use to you in the trenches, and particular stress is laid upon bayonet fighting, bombing and gas. During the past week, we have gone through some bombing, including the throwing of live bombs,

10th BATTALION THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.
OFFICERS—DUNFERMLINE, September 1916.



2nd Lt. A. H. M. Thomas, 2nd Lt. W. B. Blair, Lt. J. Keith, 2nd Lt. J. L. Moodie, 2nd Lt. C. J. Mackenzie-Grieve.
Capt. P. R. G. Buchanan, Capt. W. Stanley Jones, 2nd Lt. W. Heath, 2nd Lt. J. G. Ross, 2nd Lt. E. C. Dodgson, 2nd Lt. T. M. Darling, Capt. The Rev. Geddes (*Chaplain*),
2nd Lt. C. E. Cotching, 2nd Lt. J. R. S. Payne, Lt. R. A. Begg, 2nd Lt. A. R. S. Grant, 2nd Lt. N. M. R. Duncan, Capt. J. B. M. Mackay Forbes, Lt. & Qr.-Mr. G. Lee.
Capt. J. H. M. Wedderburn, Major M. Glynn, Major K. Dingwall, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. C. L. Addison Smith (*Commanding*), Capt. & Adj. J. M'K. M'Kerrell-Brown,
Major W. C. Ross, Capt. G. M. Thornton, Capt. J. F. Myles.
2nd Lt. S. M. Ferguson, 2nd Lt. J. D. D. Forrest, 2nd Lt. G. H. Liston-Foulis.

and also the elements of the Lewis Machine Gun, including actual firing with it. The whole thing has been very interesting and though somewhat strenuous most enjoyable. The only thing which rubbed me the wrong way was when we had to do some company drill under a Captain from the Tyneside Scottish who was rather too full of buck, and who did not know himself much about company drill.

"I am very much afraid that I must be tiring you very much with all this detail. I had no idea it would spin out so far.

"We met young Somerville Shaw from our Battalion, who is here on a two months' course as an Instructor at No. 1 Training Camp. He is looking well and is in good fettle. He is, as you know, with the 7th Battalion. On Thursday afternoon when we had gone to a most attractive little fishing village not far from here, we ran into Wyndham Green, who had just arrived.

"Before I stop I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you most sincerely for your great kindness to me during the past months, which I spent with the 10th Battalion. One only begins really to realise how much such a Battalion like the 10th is when one leaves it. As I think I told you I found it a great pleasure being in the 10th, and I feel myself it is impossible for me to thank you enough for your unfailing kindness. I shall always have very happy memories of the months spent with the 10th. I miss all my friends now very much indeed.

"Please excuse the length of this letter, I will write you again if I may after I have gone up the line."

On 13th June the Battalion attended a Brigade Memorial Service to the late Commander in Chief, Lord Kitchener, in the Pittencrieff Park, Dunfermline.

The Inspector General of Infantry inspected the Battalion on 15th June.

On 20th June 1916 a further draft proceeded overseas.

Owing to the class of recruit now being received, being men who were quite unaccustomed to digging, special strenuous courses had to be arranged for them so as to harden up their muscles, thus enabling them to fulfil their allotted task efficiently and quickly.

The following is an example of the telegram sent by The King and Queen to the parents of an officer killed in action :—

"The King and Queen deeply regret the loss you and the Army have sustained by the death of your son in the service of his Country. Their Majesties truly sympathise with you in your sorrow.

KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE."

On 24th June 1916 the following Battalion Order appeared :—

"It is notified for information that the Commander in Chief, Home Forces, Field Marshal Viscount French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., will inspect the 9th Reserve Infantry Brigade at an early date.

"The Commanding Officer relies on every officer and N.C.O. making a special effort on this occasion to have the battalion turned out as smart as possible, and feels confident that all the under-mentioned details will be thoroughly gone into. It is only by a most careful preliminary preparation that the desired result can be achieved.

"The Commanding Officer has noticed that Glengarry Badges of the N.C.O.'s are not kept as clean as they should be. Unless the N.C.O.'s shew an example it is impossible to expect a high standard from the men.

"With reference to the equipment, a special inspection must be made forthwith. All packs which are burst must be repaired. The leather belts, etc., must daily be cleaned up with tallow, and the brass buckles polished, so as to ensure that they are all in perfect condition for the inspection.

"Glengarries, service jackets and boots must be seen to at once, and all necessary repairs or renewals carried out forthwith.

"The slings of rifles also require attention."

On 27th June 1916 the following appeared in the Battalion Orders :—

NOTICE.

"The following is published for information :—

LORD KITCHENER AND THE SEAFORTHES.

CONFIDENCE IN FAMOUS HIGHLAND REGIMENT.

"A soldier who served with the Seaforth Highlanders in India in the middle nineties, sends a copy of an address delivered to his battalion on the occasion of Lord Kitchener's visit to Hasirabad in April 1905. Lord Kitchener congratulated the men on the way in which they had carried out the tests which he has sent to the troops in India. 'I think,' Lord Kitchener said, 'I made my test sufficiently comprehensive so that you may all consider yourselves trained soldiers. . . . Seven years ago, I believe on this day, I shall never forget the gallant way this Regiment stormed Mahmonds Zareba at the Atbara. I expect there are few here now who were there then, but I am sure that the same spirit still prevails in the Regiment. . . . There is no regiment that I would sooner have with me on service than you men of The Seaforthes. That is all I want to say.' This confidence in the famous Highland Regiment, Lord Kitchener never seems to have lost."

The following interesting letter was received from the Trenches :—

Sunday, 30th July 1916.

"MY DEAR COLONEL,

"I feel I should like to write you a short note to tell you something of the time we have had recently in the 'Push' and also to let you know how poor old M'Jannet was killed.

"As you are probably aware the Battalion was in the attack made upon the 14th of July. Captain Alexander was the only one of us three who was in the attack the first day, but, as a great number of our officers were wounded the first day, M'Jannet and I and some others went up to reinforce that evening. Young Black, who was with us up at Tain, was in command of 'B' Company the first day, but he and the other 'B' Company officers were wounded, so I was told to take over the Company. This I did on Friday night, and I remained in the 'strafe' until we were relieved on the following Wednesday morning when we brought the Company out.

"It was only a few hours after M'Jannet and I had gone in that M'Jannet was killed. He had gone out in the early morning of the Saturday with a small party of men to do a piece of work. The morning was misty and when they were walking in the open either he or his men saw a small party of 'Huns,' one of them got down and shot him. His men managed to kill some of the Huns, which was always something, but it was very, very tragic.

"Sandy was hit quite early in the attack.

"I was in the village of Longuevall all the time I was in the fight, and as you will no doubt have noticed the fighting was sometimes pretty hot there. On the Tuesday we had an exciting day when after some hours of intense bombardment the Huns came to the village and tried to drive us out. We, however, counter attacked and got some of them out again.

"Since the strafe we have been moving about the country from place to place and at the moment we are in huts in a wood, where we are to remain a few days before going into the trenches.

"The other evening we passed through a village where the 8th Battalion was for the night and it was very interesting meeting all the friends I used to know in the 10th, who have gone out to the

8th. Eric Fraser told me that there had been many changes in the Battalion since I left. He told me that the Adjutant had left or was leaving, which interested me not a little.

"We have had a draft from the 10th which joined us recently. I see many familiar faces amongst them, and I hope they will get on well when they settle down. So far they have found the marching a bit too much for them, and a number have had to fall out. To be able to do the marching, which has to be done out here, they require to have as much route marching as possible at home. I do not remark this by way of criticism, because I know full well we used to do quite a lot of route marching in the 10th, but I merely mention the great importance of it.

"I am afraid what I intended to be quite a short note has been somewhat long."

On 8th August 1916 the following Order appeared in the Battalion Orders for the day :—

WALKING OUT DRESS.

"Complaints have been received that many men were seen about the town on Sunday untidily and improperly dressed.

"Company Commanders are reminded that they are entirely responsible for the turn out of their men and must take such steps as they consider necessary to ensure that men walking out, leave their billets properly dressed.

"The Regimental Police have orders to arrest all men found in the town not correctly dressed.

"In the event of a recurrence of this complaint, the Commanding Officer will reluctantly be compelled to restrict the privileges now given to men regarding walking out.

"The following orders regarding dress must be strictly adhered to :—

"*Glengarry*.—This head dress will be worn on the right side of the head. The lower edge of the cap will be one inch above the right eye. The ribbons will be the same length as the cap and end cut V shape.

"*Kilt*.—The red line will run exactly down the centre of the body in front—the lower edge of the kilt will be as low as the top of the knee cap in front and behind.

"*Hose Tops*.—The hose will reach to 1 inch below the bone which projects on the outside of the leg below the knee.

"*Garter Knots*.—The bell, or upper flash of the garter knot, will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the lower edge of the garter, and the middle flash 2 inches, while the lower flash will be 3 inches in length from the edge of the garter, the two latter cut square and fringed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. The front edge of the garter knot will come to within $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the front of the leg.

"*Half Putties*.—Half putties should not be worn too high and should reach only about 2 inches above the top of the boot.

"When out of billets belts must be always worn.

"Fatigue men, officers' servants, Company cooks, etc. must on no occasion go through the principal streets of the town improperly dressed."

On 12th August, 1916 the following appeared in the Battalion Orders :—

"The following criticisms have been noted at recent inspections of Musketry Training :—

"*Rapid Firing*.—The number of demonstrations given by the instructors is quite inadequate in many cases. Officers Commanding Units should take steps to ensure that demonstrations of Standard Test No. X. are frequently repeated by instructors. As soon as any of the men become sufficiently trained they should be selected to give demonstrations while the remainder of the squad observe both from the front and from the right flank of the firer. On the completion of each demonstration the squad should be asked to criticise the firers' position and actions. Far too many men are to be seen coming down to the loading position to reload. Such cases are by no means restricted

to men with short arms, and many of them would never occur if proper attention were paid to the value of demonstration. It has also been noted that men look down at their rifles when reloading instead of keeping their eyes on the mark.

“2. *Prone Position*.—Men frequently fail to make a half right turn before lying down. Comparatively few men hold the butt of the rifle firmly into the hollow of the shoulder. In many cases the butt is placed too low so that the only part touching the body is the heel.

“3. *Standing Position*.—This position is often confused with the Bayonet Fighting Position, and as a result the left foot is frequently advanced too far to the front and not far enough to the left.

“4. *Cease Fire*.—Men fail to reload.

“5. *Fire Orders*.—In giving the order ‘Rapid Fire’ the word ‘Rapid’ is sometimes given as a caution on which the rifles are brought to the aiming position, following by the word ‘Fire’ on which the trigger is pressed. This practice results in the reintroduction of volley firing and must cease. There are only two commands for opening fire, viz., ‘Fire,’ or ‘Rapid Fire.’ Both are given when the men are in the loading position.

“Instructors in charge of a squad should invariably carry a rifle for purposes of demonstration.”

It was always a black day for the “non-effectives” when the Inspector of Non-Effectives came. He got the name of being the hardest and cruellest medical officer that had ever served. There was no chance for the shirker with him, and many a man, who was practically unfit to go overseas, was placed by him as fit for a draft.

The “non-effectives” in the Army were exceedingly high at this time, and the cost of maintaining them was very great.

The Brigadier-General Commanding the 9th Reserve Infantry Brigade inspected the Battalion on 19th August at Urquhart Park. The following is the Battalion Order on the subject :—

“The Battalion will parade at Urquhart Park at 10.45 a.m. to-morrow, 19th August 1916, for inspection by the Brigadier General Commanding 9th Reserve Infantry Brigade.

“Companies will march to the Parade Ground under Company arrangements.

“Dress—As per Parade to-day.”

The following appeared in the Orders on Monday, 21st August 1916 :—

“INSPECTION.—The Brigade will be inspected to-morrow, 22nd August 1916, by Field Marshal Viscount French, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Commanding in Chief Home Forces.

“The Battalion will parade in Administrative Companies on the road outside Pittencreeff School at 8 a.m., and will be formed up as directed.

“Dress.—Marching Order, No aprons.

“Breakfast will be at 6.30 a.m.

“Orderly Room hour at 2.30 p.m.

“The Battalion will be formed up in half Companies.

“The Companies will be equalised and sized, and will parade in the following order :—

No. 1 Training Company.

No. 2 „

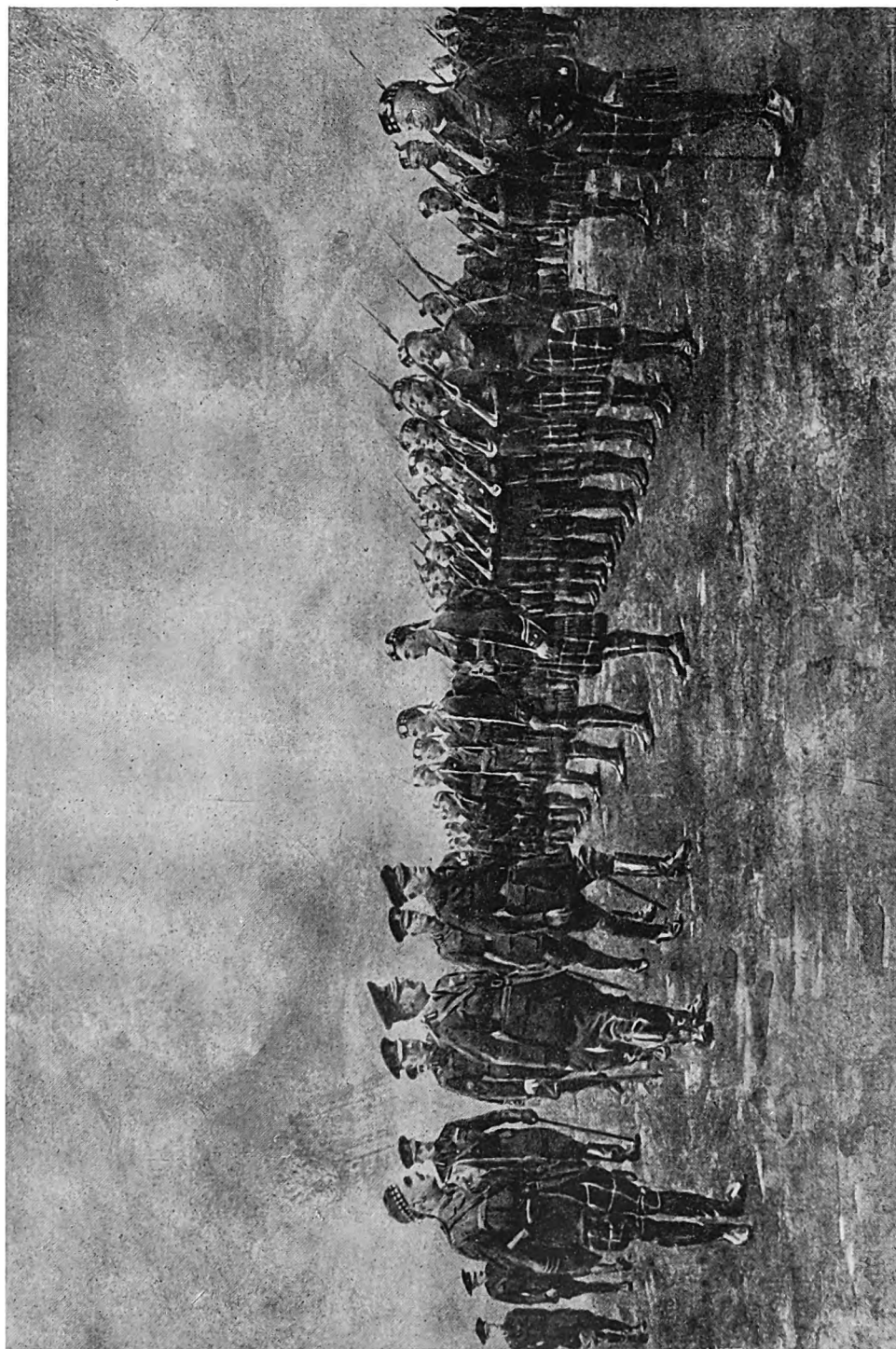
No. 3 „

B.E.F.

Bombers, Signallers and Scouts,

Home Service,

INSPECTION of 10th BATTALION THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.
DUNFERMLINE, 1916.



General Sir SPENCER EWART. Major-General H. L. GARDINER.
Brig.-Gen. S. B. JAMESON. Field Marshal Viscount FRENCH, of Ypres.
Lt.-Col. C. L. ABDISON SMITH,
Commanding 10th Battalion,
The Seaforth Highlanders.

“ Special attention is directed to Battalion Order No. 2 of 24th June 1916 and to Memo. issued on the 16th instant.

“ Officers Dress—Marching Order—Lovat Hose, half putties, and leather equipment.

“ Every effort must be made to get the leather properly polished and the brass buckles will be cleaned.

“ After the Inspection and on the order of the Commanding Officer, the Battalion will move off and carry on with training as follows :—

“ No. 1 Company—Bayonet fighting and physical drill.

“ No. 2 Company—Musketry (Rapid loading and firing, firing positions and miniature range).

“ No. 3 Company—Squad and Arms Drill.

“ No. 4 (B.E.F.) Company—Activity Course and Physical Training.

“ Home Service Company—Drill.

“ Specialists—As detailed.”

On 22nd August 1916 the following Order was issued :—

“ Field Marshal Viscount French, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Commanding in Chief Home Forces, desires that it should be made known to the 9th Reserve Infantry Brigade that he was highly pleased with the inspection of the troops on parade this morning and with the smart and soldier-like bearing of all ranks.

“ He wishes Commanding Officers to make known to all ranks his great satisfaction with the fine appearance they presented on parade.

“ The Brigadier also wishes to express his great satisfaction on the smart turn out of all ranks on parade this morning.”

It was an open secret that Lord French had said how pleased he was with the Brigade he had inspected that day, and that he also said (but, of course, it was not published in the Brigadier's Order) that he was specially pleased with the smart and efficient way in which the 10th Battalion of The Seaforth Highlanders had fulfilled the various duties they had been called upon to do that day. This was considered a red letter day in the annals of the Battalion. The Field Marshal confined himself practically to watching the physical and other training in this Battalion, and the men certainly gave a very fine account of themselves, and were worthy of all that could be said in their favour.

The following excerpt from a letter from Military Secretary, Headquarters, Scottish Command, was much appreciated :—

Headquarters, Scottish Command,

23rd August 1916.

“ It was a very good show at Dunfermline yesterday and I think the Field Marshal was very pleased with it. I think the massed pipers were enormously to be congratulated on the excellency of their rapid change from one regimental tune to the next. I see that the Drum Major was a Seaforth.”

The following is the Battalion Order issued on the subject :—

“ The Commanding Officer was exceptionally pleased with the smart appearance of the Battalion on parade on the occasion of the inspection by Field Marshal Viscount French. The gratifying result reflects the greatest credit on the officers, warrant officers, N.C.O.'s and men.

“ The Commanding Officer cannot let this occasion pass without expressing his gratitude to all

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ranks for their untiring energy during the whole period the battalion has existed, without which the training of the drafts could never have reached the satisfactory state it has done.

"The following is an extract from a letter received from War Office, which he has much pleasure in publishing :—

"Commanding Officers will please understand that the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief is in general very well satisfied with the results achieved by draft-finding units in their strenuous and often discouraging task, and that he wishes to remind them that the successful fighting which has recently taken place has been carried out by the men they have trained and sent to the Front ; Commanding Officers and their Instructional Staffs therefore may justly claim a share in the success of these operations."

The following Order issued 26th August 1916 may be interesting :—

DISTINCTION IN DRESS FOR OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN WOUNDED.

"Army Council No. 1637 dated 22nd August 1916 is published for information :—

"1736. Distinction in Dress for officers and soldiers who have been wounded.

"With reference to A.O. 248 of 1916, it is notified for information that the term 'wounded' refers only to those officers and soldiers whose names have appeared, or may hereafter appear, in the Casualty Lists as 'wounded.'

"The braid will be supplied to officers and soldiers under regimental arrangements, and Commanding Officers will ensure that it is not worn by those who are not entitled to it. Sufficient for two jackets will be supplied to each man."

A photograph was taken of the Battalion marching home from parade after the inspection by the Field Marshal, and as it turned out to be very good, it was exhibited in all the picture houses in the town.

The following is a copy of Battalion Order of 27th August 1916.

"The following Special Scottish Command Order of 26th August 1916, is published for information :—

"The General Officer Commanding in Chief has much pleasure in communicating to the Command the following Special Order issued by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, Home Forces :—

"The Field Marshal Commanding in Chief desires to express to Lieut.-General Sir J. S. Ewart his satisfaction with the condition of the troops inspected in the Scottish Command during the past week.

"The excellent turnout and state of training of the men, of whom many were very young soldiers, could not have been achieved unless great and continuous effort had been maintained by the Commanding in Chief himself and by the General and Commanding Officers and their Staffs serving under him."

The Crombie detachment were about this time relieved by a detachment from the 2nd Home Service Garrison Battalion of the Royal Scots.

The training of the men in the use of the Anti-Gas helmets and the disinfecting of them was now an additional and important item in their training.

While the Battalion was at Dunfermline the Officers held a meeting on 22nd September 1916 and agreed to send two sets of pipes, six bugles and six sporrans to the pipers of the 7th Battalion. These were sent and gratefully acknowledged by the O.C. 7th Battalion.

At this meeting also the officers considered the destination of the very valuable ante-room furniture and decided that it should be given to the Regimental Association

AT DUNFERMLINE, 22ND AUGUST 1916.



Major-General H. L. GARDINER.

Major-General S. B. JAMESON.

Lieut.-General J. S. EWART, K.C.B.

Field Marshal Viscount FRENCH, of Ypres.

Club, and thus the furniture was presented to the Club in Edinburgh with the proviso that it would be loaned to the Mess of the 39th Reserve Battalion, a Battalion which was coming into being, and taking over from the 10th Battalion which was no longer to be known by that name.

It was also agreed to gift to the Association as much of the surplus funds of the Mess as was available, and could be spared.

The 10th Battalion of The Seaforth Highlanders thus came to an end, after an existence of hardly two years. They started as one of the new Service Battalions of the 4th New Army. Owing to the shortage of recruits in April 1915 it was turned into a Reserve Battalion for the earlier formations of the New Army, which had gone to France, and in September 1916 it became the 39th Training Reserve Battalion.

Under the new designation the officers, N.C.O.'s and men carried on the traditions and wore the old uniform of the Regiment and until the demobilisation in 1919 it was practically as much a Seaforth Highlanders Battalion as it was in the early days of its formation.

The people of Dunfermline took a particular interest in the regiment and the regiment reciprocated the feeling. Dunfermline, like Tain, is a Royal Burgh, and is the nearest large town to Rosyth, the Naval Base. There were always many sailors about the town, which kept it very much alive.

Dunfermline Abbey, and Malcolm Canmore's Stronghold or Tower, and such places, were of great interest and were reminders, if such were necessary, that from time immemorial, the Highlanders had been fighting men and in the town of Dunfermline the men were in a town associated with many Scottish kings from Robert the Bruce to the young Charles Stuart, who kept a small Court there.

The conduct of the men was always good. They never got in conflict with the civil authorities and police court cases were unknown. The smartness of the Battalion was much admired and the Regiment gained many recruits during the time it was stationed there. The pipes and drums of the Regiment were in great demand at various entertainments, and generally speaking, the 10th Battalion The Seaforth Highlanders not only livened up the town but did a great deal of good.

Dr Ross of Carnegie Library fame gave a special Dance for the Officers, and the Provost of the town specially entertained the men.

Dunfermline in these days possessed a theatre and several cinema houses which were always well patronised, and enabled the men in their leisure hours to have a pleasant time. No such places of entertainment were available at Cromarty and Richmond.

The Battalion during its existence supplied 59 drafts to other battalions of the Regiment, of officers, N.C.O.'s and men.

The following are lists of clothing taken overseas by the men of the drafts :—

FRANCE.

<i>On Person.</i>	<i>In Pack.</i>	<i>In Haversack.</i>
Boots, Ankle.	Greatcoat, drab.	Holdall, containing :
Cap, Glengarry.	Jersey.	Brush, shaving.
Jacket, S.D.	Cap Comforter.	„ tooth.
Putties.	Shirt.	Comb, hair.
Kilt.	Socks (2).	Fork.
Apron.	Towel.	Housewife.
Titles on S.D.J. & G.C.	Army Book 64.	Knife.
Badge, Cap (in Cap).		Laces.
Disc, Identity.		Razor.
Garters.		Soap.
Hose Tops.		Spoon.
Knife, Clasp (in pocket of S.D.J.)		Gloves.
Lanyard round arm.		
Shirt.		
Socks.		
Field Dressing (in pocket at edge of S.D.J.).		
Vest.		
Flannel Belt.		

Equipment.

Belt, Waist.	Pouches,	Sets 2.
Frog, Bayonet.	Carriers, I.T. Head,	„ 1.
Braces.	Carrier I.T. Helve	„ 1.
Mess Tin and Cover (in Pack).	Pack,	„ 1.
Bottle, Water.	Straps, supporting,	„ 2.
Carrier, „	1 Tool, head,	„ 1.
Haversack.	1 do., helve,	„ 1.
Sling.	Bottles (oil $\frac{1}{6}$ pint)	
	in Haversack.	„ 1.

MESOPOTAMIA.

<i>On Person.</i>	<i>In Pack.</i>	<i>In Kit Bag.</i>
Boots, Ankle.	Greatcoat, drab.	Boots, Ankle, or Shoes.
Helmet and Badge.	Jersey.	Cap, Balmoral.
Jacket, Khaki drill.	Cap Comforter.	Drawers (2).
Putties.	Shirt.	Jackets S.D. (2).
Kilt.	Socks (2).	Trousers S.D. (2).
Apron.	Towel.	Braces.
Titles on S.D.J.		Shirt.
Disc, Identity.		Towel.
Garters.		Jacket Khaki drill.
Hose Tops.		Trousers, do.
Knife, Clasp (in pocket of S.D.J.),		
Lanyard round arm.		
Socks.		
Shirt.		
Field Dressing (in pocket at end of S.D.J.).		
Helmet, Anti-Gas and Cover.		

In Haversack.

Holdall, containing :
 Brush, shaving.
 „ tooth.
 Comb, hair.
 Fork.
 Housewife.
 Knife.
 Laces.
 Razor.
 Soap.
 Spoon.

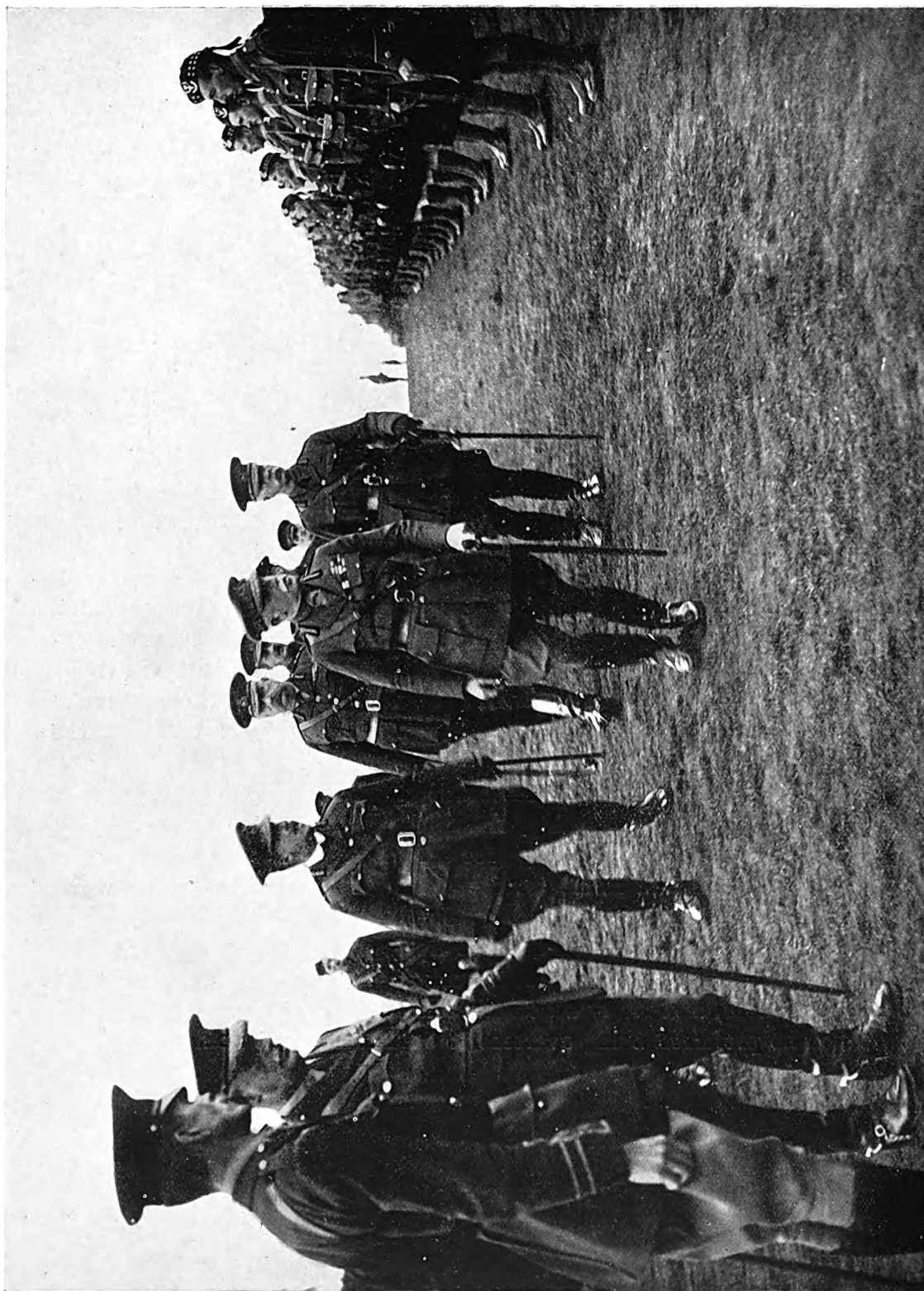
Equipment.

Belt, waist.
 Frog Bayonet.
 Braces.
 Mess Tin and Cover (in Pack).
 Bottle, Water.
 Carrier, Do.
 Haversack.
 Sling.
 Rifle, Service.
 Bayonet and Scabbard.
 Pouches, Sets 2.
 Carriers, I.T. Head, „ 1.
 Carriers, I.T. Head, „ 2.
 Pack, „ 1.
 Straps, supporting, „ 2.
 1 Tool, head, „ 1.
 1 do. helve „ 1.
 Bottles (oil $\frac{1}{8}$ pint),
 in Haversack, „ 1.
 Ammn. 303 mk. VII. 120 rds.
 Bandoliers, cotton.

A Reserve Battalion at home during the period under review was expected besides training and sending reinforcements to replace casualties, to render assistance in other directions to the Battalions in the Field. When they got knocked up in engagements, such as happened at Loos, where they were so badly mutilated, the Reserve Battalion was able to provide extras, such as pipes, bugles and sometimes funds for the benefit of the men,

Of course, in the Regiment, the Association and its voluntary workers would be constantly doing much the same thing, and many letters were received from the O.C.'s of Battalions in the Field thanking them for the help and assistance given.

While the conditions of home service can hardly be termed "Active Service" conditions, it can be admitted when one considers the strenuous effort which had to be maintained by a Reserve Battalion to keep up to the standard required of it by the home authorities, that as regards the real work done, it was almost more arduous than the work in the Field, and many an officer who has held command in both places will say how much he preferred being overseas to commanding at home.



AT DUNFERMLINE, 22ND AUGUST 1916.

ROLL OF OFFICERS

WHO SERVED IN THE

10th Battalion The Seaforth Highlanders

To September 1916.

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- | | |
|---|---|
| Lt.-Colonel Addison-Smith, C. L. | 2nd Lieut. Darling, Tom Moore. |
| 2nd Lieut. Addis, Henry Dansey. | „ Davis, Frank Jesse. |
| Capt. Alexander, Edwd. Murray Mayne. | „ Dey, James. |
| 2nd Lieut. Alexander, Geo. Thomson Dickson, | Lt.-Colonel Dingwall, Kenneth, D.S.O. |
| Killed in Action, 11/4/17. | 2nd Lieut. Dodgson, Eric Colville. |
| 2nd Lieut. Allison, A. G. L. | „ Donaldson, Robert Frederick. |
| | Lieut. Douglas, Kenneth Mackenzie. Died 9/12/18. |
| 2nd Lieut. Barker, Jas. Gerald Webster. | 2nd Lieut. Douglas, Sholto Countenay Mackenzie. |
| „ Beaton, Dickson James. | „ Duncan, Herbert Cecil. |
| „ Berry-Hart, Ralph Alexander. | „ Dunn, Peter James. |
| „ Besley, Ernest Francis Withers. | „ Douglas, K. M. |
| „ Black, Robert. | |
| „ Blackwood, Geo. Glendinning, M.C. | 2nd Lieut. Edwards, David. |
| „ Blair, William. Killed in Action, | „ Ewart, James Archibald. |
| 23/4/17. | |
| 2nd Lieut. Bonar, Andrew William Thomson. | Lieut. Fenton, John. |
| Capt. Boswall, James Donaldson. Killed in Action, | 2nd Lieut. Ferguson, Stanley M'Ewan. |
| 13/6/15. | „ Ferrier, Charles Duncan. |
| Lieut. Boyd, George Francis Edward. Died | „ Finlay, Archie Lawrie. |
| 19/10/16. | Capt. Forbes, John Bruce Michell M'Kay. |
| 2nd Lieut. Brodie, Mark Moyle. Killed in Action, | Lieut. Forbes, Alexander Stewart. Killed in |
| 7/1/16. | Action. |
| 2nd Lieut. Brown, A. H. | 2nd Lieut. Forrest, Charles. |
| „ Brown, Alexander Johnston Wibble. | „ Forrest, James Dickson Douglas. |
| Died of Wounds, 11/4/18. | „ Forsyth, Alan Neil. |
| 2nd Lieut. Buchan, William George. Killed in | „ Forsyth, Richard Kenneth. |
| Action, 12/10/16. | „ Fraser, Eric Malcolm. |
| 2nd Lieut. Buchanan, Arthur Sanderson. | „ Fraser, A. |
| Capt. Buchanan, Peter Ronald Griffiths. | |
| 2nd Lieut. Buchanan, Robert. | Lieut. Gamble, Hugh Valentine. Killed in Action |
| | 3/5/17. |
| 2nd Lieut. Cameron, Donald MacDonell. | 2nd Lieut. Gardiner, John Paris Hill. |
| Capt. Campbell, Robert Gillies. Died, 1/2/15. | „ Gardner, Wedderburn Mackenzie. |
| 2nd Lieut. Campbell, William James. | Died of Wounds, 23/8/17. |
| „ Carmichael, Gilbert. | 2nd Lieut. Gemmell, John. |
| Capt. Carter, William Thomas. Killed in Action, | Lieut. Gilmour, Douglas. Died of Wounds, 16/2/16. |
| 12/10/16. | Lieut. Gordon, C. L. |
| 2nd Lieut. Castle, Chas., Mundy. | 2nd Lieut. Gordon, Charles Napier. |
| „ Christie, James. | „ Gordon, Edmund Robert Adam. |
| „ Clarke, Alister Hastings Steuart. | „ Gore, Cecil Harry. |
| „ Cooper, Chas. Ernest Tyrone. | „ Grant, Allan Roy Stewart. |
| „ Cormack, Robert Kerr Weir. | „ Grant, Kenneth Henry. Killed in |
| Capt. Cotching, Charles Edward, M.C. | Action, 26/8/16. |
| 2nd Lieut. Cuthbert, Reginald Vaux. Died of | 2nd Lieut. Grant, John Crawford. |
| Wounds, 28/4/17. | „ Green, Graham Harry Wyndham. |

2nd Lieut. Greig, Marshall.
 „ Grieve, William Weir.
 Lieut. Gunn, David. Killed in Action, 13/10/17.

Lieut. Haggard, Daniel Amyand.
 2nd Lieut. Haldane, Arthur Cuthbert. Killed in Action 14/8/16.
 2nd Lieut. Harper, Hugo Alfred. Killed in Action 15/4/18.
 Capt. Hart, Frederick George, M.C.
 2nd Lieut. Heath, William.
 Capt. Henderson, William Thomson, M.C.
 2nd Lieut. Hill, Wilfred James.
 „ Hoggan, William Ronaldson.
 Lieut. Hulley, Arthur Henry Boothe.
 2nd Lieut. Hutchison, John Miln.
 „ Hutton, Archibald Winder.
 „ Hydes, Donald Caswell.

Lieut. Jackson, Edward Ferguson, M.C. Died of Wounds, 22/9/18.
 2nd Lieut. Jackson, Matthew.
 Capt. Jameson, Ian Herbert Sydney. Killed in Action, 23/4/17.
 2nd Lieut. Johnson, A. W.
 Capt. and Adj. Jones, William Henry Stanley.

2nd Lieut. Karter, W. T.
 „ Keeling, George Denison.
 Capt. Keith, James.
 2nd Lieut. Kerin, Charles Stanley.
 „ Ketchin, James.
 „ Kirk, John Paul.
 „ Kirkpatrick, Henry Joseph Rodway.
 „ Kirkwood, James.

Lieut. Laing, Alfred Martin.
 „ Laughton, F. E.
 2nd Lieut. Lawson, John Lawson. Killed in Action 14/10/16.
 Capt. and Qr.-Master Lee, George.
 2nd Lieut. Lindsay, George.
 Lieut. Lindsay-Young, Evelyn.
 2nd Lieut. Linklater, Robert Main.
 „ Liston-Foulis, George Herbert.
 „ Lowry, Albert Edward.
 „ Lumsden, James Michael.
 Lieut. Lumsden, Lionel George.

2nd Lieut. Matheson, Donald Alexander.
 „ Maule, Edward Arthur.
 „ Meadie, A.
 „ Miller, Archibald John M'Donald.
 „ Miller, Gerrard Chas. Marrillier.
 „ Milne, Thomas.
 „ Moodie, John, Died of Wounds 27/8/17.
 Lieut. Morison, Douglas.
 2nd Lieut. Morrell, Sandford John.
 „ Muir, Thomas Greenlees.

2nd Lieut. Murray, James Brash. Killed in Action 21/5/16.
 Lieut. Murray, Patrick Moncrieff.
 2nd Lieut. Murray, William. Killed in Action 16/4/18.
 2nd Lieut. Munro, Douglas Graham.
 „ Munro, William Angus.
 Capt. Myles, John Freer.
 Lieut. MacAulay, Donald Boyd.
 2nd Lieut. Macdonald, Kenneth.
 Lieut. Macdonald, Ralph Dalziel.
 2nd Lieut. MacFadyen, Kenneth Alexander.
 „ Macintosh, Alistair William.
 Lieut. Mackay, John MacIachlan.
 2nd Lieut. Mackay, George.
 „ Mackenzie, Angus Durham.
 „ Mackenzie, Ebenezer Victor Gladstone.
 Capt. Mackenzie-Grieve, Colin John.
 2nd Lieut. Mackenzie, Francis Ramsay. Killed in Action 1/7/16.
 2nd Lieut. Mackenzie, Kenneth.
 „ Mackenzie, Kenneth Fitzgerald.
 „ Mackenzie, Murray Mitchell. Died of Wounds, 21/11/16.
 2nd Lieut. MacLeod, Robert.
 Lieut. MacMillan, Cameron. Killed in Action 22/8/17.
 2nd Lieut. Macpherson, James Stewart.
 „ Macpherson, Robert Duncan Mearns. Killed in Action 25/10/15.
 2nd Lieut. Macrae, Andrew Thomas Watters.
 „ MacVicar, Neil. Died of Wounds, 4/5/17.
 3rd Lieut. M'Adie, Alexander.
 Lieut. M'Callion, Frank Mungo, M.C. Killed in Action 20/7/18.
 2nd Lieut. M'Dougall, James.
 „ M'Dowell, Arthur James.
 „ M'Ewan, George Cameron. Killed in Action 9/4/17.
 2nd Lieut. M'Gavin, Nathan Pursell.
 „ M'Gibbon, Richard Forsyth. Killed in Action 23/4/17.
 2nd Lieut. M'Gilvray, Duncan.
 Capt. M'Jannet, Wm. Robert Benjamin. Killed in Action 14/7/16.
 2nd Lieut. M'Duncan, Duncan.
 „ M'Kenzie, D.
 „ M'Kenzie, James. Killed in Action 30/10/15.
 2nd Lieut. M'Kenzie, John. Killed in Action 23/4/17.
 Capt. M'Kerril-Brown. John M'Kerril.
 2nd Lieut. M'Laren, William.
 2nd Lieut. Neilson, Arthur Hunter.
 Lieut. Nichol, Robert. Killed in Action 11/10/17.
 2nd Lieut. Nicholson, John Maurice Leonard. Killed in Action 11/7/16.
 Capt. Oldham, Brian Wolseley.

2nd Lieut. Oldham, Eustace Alfred Skinner.
Major Oliphant, Frederick Marcus.

2nd Lieut. Packman, Cyril Wm. Gregory Vance.
,, Park, A. E.
,, Paulden, Charles Aubrey.
,, Payne, James Ralph Salisbury.
,, Plumb, Reginald George.
Capt. Potter, William Miskin.
,, Powell, Randolph Machattie.

2nd Lieut. Rae, John Gray.
,, Rankin, William.
,, Reid, Alexander Scott.
,, Reid, D. W.
,, Ridley, C. C.
,, Ritchie, W. L.
,, Robertson, Bartley.
,, Ross, Alexander.
,, Ross, David.
,, Ross, James Graham. Killed in Action
30/12/17.
2nd Lieut. Ross, James Hector. Killed in Action,
23/4/17.
2nd Lieut. Ross, James Wilson.
Capt. Ross, T. A.
Major Ross, William Chisholm.

Lieut. Sanderson, Gilbert Duncan.
2nd Lieut. Sandison, John Hotton.
,, Scarth, James Charles. Killed in
Action 14/7/16.
Lieut. Scott, Henry Michael.
2nd Lieut. Scott, Robt. Walter Theodore Gordon.
Died of Wounds, 15/8/16.
2nd Lieut. Scoular, Guy Walker.
Capt. Shaw, Robert Dykes Somerville. Killed in
Action 23/3/15.
Capt. Sinclair, William Arnold.
2nd Lieut. Small, G. S.
2nd Lieut. Smith, Herbert Westbrook.
Capt. Smith, John Elliot, M.C.

2nd Lieut. Smith, Percy Douglas.
Capt. Smith, Robert, M.C.
Capt. Smith, Robert Beveridge.
2nd Lieut. Smith, Robert Templeton.
,, Smith, Robert Paterson. Died of
Wounds, 2/8/17.
2nd Lieut. Smyth, Andrew Gordon Mackenzie.
Lieut. Squair, Robert Hay. Died of Wounds
13/10/17.
2nd Lieut. Stevenson, Alan.
Capt. Straw, Percy William.
Lieut. Stuart, Alexander Davidson, M.C. Killed in
Action 12/10/17.
2nd Lieut. Stuart, G. J.
,, Stuart, Norman Slade.
Major Swinburne, Umfreville Percy.

2nd Lieut. Tarbet, William Duncan. Killed in
Action 9/4/17.
Capt. Taylor, William John. Died 1/8/17.
2nd Lieut. Thomas, Arthur Hugh Miller.
,, Thomson, A.
Capt. Thomson-Carmichael, M.H.D.
,, Thornton, George Muir. Killed in Action
22/8/17.
2nd Lieut. Todd, Thomas Robert Roshton.
Lt.-Colonel Turnbull, Alan William.

2nd Lieut. Urquhart, Douglas Stanley.

2nd Lieut. Wardrobe, John Robb.
Lieut. Watt, Henry Laing Russell.
Capt. Wedderburn, Joseph Henry MacLagan.
2nd Lieut. Wilson, James Archibald.
,, Wilson, John Thomson. Killed in
Action 28/1/17.
2nd Lieut. Wilson, Kenneth Barclay.
,, Wink, John Edward. Died 21/9/16.
,, Wood, Edward Guy.
,, Wright, Matthew Lind.
,, Wyse, Annesley Frederick Roe.
,, Wylie, Malcolm Rollo Kinloch.

Roll of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers

WHO SERVED IN THE

10th Battalion The Seaforth Highlanders

Corpl. Anderson J.
Sergt. Archibald W.
Corpl. Allan, W.
L/Sgt. Alexander, W.
Sergt. Archibald, D.
L/Sgt. Armstrong, F.

Sergt. Burns, A.
„ Bell, W.
„ Bauld, R.
„ Bowie, J.
Corpl. Balmforth, W.
„ Buie, H.
Cl/Sgt. Baikie, G.
Sergt. Brooke, E.
„ Barker, A.
Corpl. Baxter, J.

Sergt. Campbell, J.
„ Colven, W.
C.S.M. Clark, A.
Sergt. Campbell, J.
„ Campbell, G.
A/C.S.M. Clark, J. W.
Cl/Sgt. Cameron, D.
Sergt. Clarkson, T. W.
Corpl. Coxon, F.
„ Cox, W. J.
„ Clarke, J. W.
„ Chadwick, E. H.
Sergt. Carstairs, G.
C.Q.M.S. Cowan, S.
C.S.M. Clark, T.

C.S.M. Dyke, F.
Sergt. Dennison, J.
A/Sgt. Dunlevie, J.

Sergt. Eaglesham, M.

Sergt. Findlay, W.
C.S.M. Fraser, A.
Corpl. Finsley, J.
Sergt. Fenwick, M.
„ Findlay, J.
L/Sgt. Fenwick, W. H.

Corpl. Ferries, G.
Sergt. Forbes, J.
Corpl. Fisher, F. P. J.
Sergt. Foggo, G.

Corpl. Gould, L.
„ Gibson, J.
Sergt. Gibson, J.
L/Sgt. Grieve, A.
Sergt. Gould, W.
Corpl. Gregory, W.
„ Gray, W.
L/Sgt. Greig, G.
„ Graham, A.
Corpl. Greig, D.

Sergt. Higgins, N.
„ Hardie, F.
„ Hunt, F.
„ Harper, W.
Corpl. Harmer, W.
„ Hamer, J.
„ Hay, W.
Sergt. Halkett, G.
„ Hislop, D.
L/Sgt. Hawthorn, S.
Corpl. Harvey, W.

L/Sgt. Isherwood, R.

Sergt. Jackson, H.
Corpl. Jupp, C. W. S.

Corpl. Kay, J. P.

Corpl. Leahy, A.
L/Sgt. Lockhart, J.
„ Lapthorne, R. E.
„ Laing, W.
Corpl. Leckemby, W.
„ Lawson, R.
Sergt. Laurence, G.
„ Lawson, J.

Sergt. Munn, R.
L/Sgt. Morison, R.

Sergt. Maxwell, P.
Corpl. Millar, A.
Sergt. Murray, W.
C.Q.M.S. Mitchell, H. J.
Sergt. Matheson, A.
Corpl. Muir, J.
Sergt. Montgomery, J.

A/Q.M.S. MacIntyre, W.
Sergt. M'Lachlan, H.
L/Sgt. M'Crone, G.
„ M'Kay, J.
R.S.M. Mackenzie, R.
Sergt. M'Leod, J.
„ MacIntyre, W.
„ MacLeod, R.
„ M'Donald, A.
Corpl. MacGregor, J. B.
A/R.Q.M.S. M'Nie, J.
Sergt. M'Creath, G. S.
Corpl. MacLeod, A.
„ M'Kergo, J.
C.S.M. Mackintosh, W.
Sergt. M'Neill, J.
C.S.M. M'Beath, W.
Pipe-Sgt. M'Kenzie, M.
Cl/Sgt. M'Kay, A.
Sergt. M'Cormack, T.
„ M'Kay, W.
„ Maclean, J.
L/Sgt. M'Phee, A.
Sergt. Mackenzie, D.
„ MacLean, T.
Corpl. M'Leod, A.
Sergt. Mackay, A.
„ M'Kerchar, J.

Corpl. Nimmo, J.
Sergt. Nisbet, A.

L/Sgt. O'Donnell, J.

Sergt. Patrick, J.
L/Sgt. Powell, E. W.
Sergt. Palkey, T.
C.Q.M.S. Purves, W. T.

L/Sgt. Phillips, C. T. E.
Sergt. Piggott, G.

Sergt. Rushworth, E.
Corpl. Richard, J.
L/Sgt. Rodgers, H.
„ Robertson, F.
Sergt. Robertson, G.
Corpl. Russell, J.
C.S.M. Robertson, G.
C.Q.M.S. Reid, R.
L/Sgt. Ross, A.
Corpl. Reyner, S. S. T.
L/Sgt. Reid, F.
Sergt. Robertson, D.

L/Sgt. Stephenson, G.

Sergt. Sutherland, J.
„ Shaw, F. B.
A.C.S.M. Smythe, W. S.
Sergt. Smith, S.
C.Q.M.S. Sharpe, G.
Sergt. Simpson, R. J.
S/Sgt. Smith, S.
L/Sgt. Sym, H. G.
L/Sgt. Straphair, M.
Corpl. Stavelie, J.
S.M. Smith, J.
Q.M.S. Sharp, J.
C.Q.M.S. Smith, J.
L/Sgt. Stanwell, F.
Corpl. Sharrat, T.
„ Sturrock, C.
C.S.M. Smith, D.

Corpl. Thomson, J.
„ Trainor, F.
L/Sgt. Taylor, A.
R.S.M. Turner, F.
Sergt. Thomson, P.
„ Tickney, F.

Corpl. Urquhart, L.

A/Sgt. Watson, A.
Sergt. Wallace, J.
L/Sgt. Wilberforce, H.
Sergt. Watson, R.
Corpl. Whittam, C.
Sergt. Williamson, J.
„ Walker, P.

NOTE.—As the Author has found that a very great many Officers who served in The Seaforth Highlanders during the Great War had been at Edinburgh University, the following list is published, taken from the Roll of Honour of Edinburgh University. A great many of these Officers served in the 10th Battalion The Seaforth Highlanders, but by no means them all.

List of the Fallen and Record of War Service

Taken from Roll of Honour, Edinburgh University

1914-1919

- BARTLEMAN, THOMAS EDWARD** (b. 1897).
George Watson's College, First XI., O.T.C. 1909-14. Cadet Corporal (Piper) Edinburgh University O.T.C. Infantry, November 1914 to November 1915. Cadet, 5th Royal Scots; Private, November 1915. 5th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., April 1917. France, June 1917. Killed in Action on 6th September 1917.
- BLACK, ANDREW** (b. 1896).
Royal High School. Student of Arts, 1915-16, Orkney and Zetland Bursar. O.T.C. Infantry, October 1915 to March 1916, Cadet. 7th Seaforth Highlanders, April 1916, Private. Killed at the Battle of Arras on 9th April 1917.
- BLAIR, WILLIAM** (b. 1893).
George Heriot's School. Student of Law, 1914. 2/9th Royal Scots, Private, 1914. 8th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., March 1915. Killed in Action on 23rd April 1917.
- BOSWALL, JAMES DONALDSON** (b. 1870).
Edinburgh Academy and Fettes College, First XV. Student of Law, 1890-4. Writer to the Signet, 1894. Q.R.V.B. Mtd. Infantry, 1893-8. C.I.V. Mtd. Infantry, South African Campaign, 1900-2. 9th Royal Scots, Private, September 1914. 10th Seaforth Highlanders, attached 1st Essex Regiment, Captain, January 1915. Killed in Action at Gallipoli on 6th June 1915.
- BRASH, JAMES** (b. 1893).
West Calder and Boroughmuir Schools. Student of Arts, 1911-14; M.A., 1914. 16th Royal Scots, Private, 1914. Seaforth Highlanders, Captain. France, Dispatches 1917; D.S.O., April 1917; M.C. (posthumous), December 1918. Died of wounds at Wimeraux on 9th November 1918.
- CALVERT, WILLIAM HALL** (b. 1862).
Royal High School. Student of Medicine, 1878-82; M.D., 1889. R.A.M.C., attached 2/6th Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut., April 1915, Captain. Died at London on 16th June 1917.
- CAMPBELL, ROBERT GILLIES** (b. 1868).
Blairlodge. Student of Law, 1887-92. Writer to the Signet, 1893. 10th Seaforth Highlanders, Captain; Aug. 1914 Major. Died at Cromarty on 1st February 1915.
- DIXON, WILLIAM HUTTON** (b. 1891).
George Heriot's School, First XV. Edinburgh University O.T.C. Infantry, February to June 1916. Cadet, 3rd and 8th Seaforth Highlanders; Officer Cadet, June 1916; 2nd Lieut. October 1916. France, December 1916. Wounded and died there on 22nd April 1918.
- FERGUSON, ARTHUR DOUGLAS** (b. 1881).
Edinburgh Academy. Student of Law, 1901-3. Chartered Accountant, 1904. O.T.C. Infantry, November 1915 to January 1916, Cadet. Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., January 1916. Lieut., France, January 1917. Killed in Action on 12th October 1917.
- FLEMING, JAMES SWORD** (b. 1895).
Royal High School. Edinburgh University O.T.C. Infantry, October 1915 to May 1916, Cadet. Seaforth Highlanders, Private, December 1915. Gordon Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., June 1917. Died of wounds at No. 20 General Hospital on 29th September 1917.
- GRANT, THOMAS FRANCIS** (b. 1892).
Royal Academy, Inverness. Student of Medicine, 1909-14. O.T.C. Infantry, November 1911-14, Cadet. Highland Mtd. Bde. Field Ambulance, Private, August 1914. 5th Sea-

forth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., July 1915; Lieut., December 1916. With 51st (Highland) Division in France for two years. M.C., May 1917; Bar to M.C., March 1918. Killed in Action on April 1918.

HUNTER, WILLIAM ALEXANDER DOBSON (b. 1897).

George Watson's College. O.T.C., 1912-15, Lieut. Student of Arts, 1914-15. 3rd, attached 8th Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), 9th Division, 2nd Lieut., July 1915. Lieut. Acting Captain, France, November 1916, 7th Seaforth Highlanders. Wounded near Arras in January and in July 1917. Liaison Officer, 1918. Killed near Ledeghem, Flanders, on 1st October 1918.

KENNEDY, JOHN EDWIN (b. 1890).

Royal Academy, Inverness, Hockey. M.A. (St Andrews), 1913. Student of Law, Edinburgh University, 1913-15. 13th Royal Scots, Private, September 1914. 8th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., September 1912. Lieut. December 1914. France. Killed at Loos on 25th September 1915.

KIRK, JAMES (b. 1873).

Dunfermline High School. M.A. (St Andrews). Student of Divinity, 1898-1901. Minister, Church of Scotland. Chaplain, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders and 7th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. France, 1915-18. Dispatches, April 1916; M.C., June 1917. Wounded at Fampoux on the Scarpe, 27th March, and died at Wimereux on 1st April 1918.

LATTA, ROBERT WILLIAM CAMPBELL (b. 1887).

Edinburgh Academy. Student of Arts and Law, 1907-8. Inns of Court O.T.C., Private, February 1916. Officer Cadet, November 1916. 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., March 1917. Brigade Intelligence Officer, July 1917. France, May 1917. Wounded on 4th and died at 14th General Hospital on 22nd October 1917.

LAWSON, JOHN LAWSON (b. 1882).

Edinburgh Academy. Student of Science, 1900-1. 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, Private, August 1914. 2nd Lieut., October 1915. Battalion Machine Gun Officer, France. Killed in Action on 14th October 1916.

M'CASKIE, ROY WHITE (b. 1890).

Harris Academy, Dundee. Student of Science, 1911-14. B.Sc., 1914. R.F.A. Gunner, January 1915. 1/6th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., July 1915; Lieut., 1917, France.

M.C., September 1917; Bar to M.C., July 1918. Died of wounds received near Rheims on 5th August 1918.

M'EWAN, GEORGE CAMERON (b. 1896).

George Watson's College, First XV. Student of Arts, 1914-16. O.T.C. Infantry, September 1914 to November 1915, Cadet Sergeant. 10th attached 7th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., November 1915. France, August 1916. Killed in Action on 9th April 1917.

M'INTYRE, PAT. B. (b. 1885).

Inverness and Edinburgh Institutions. Student of Science, 1902. Seaforth Highlanders, Captain. Brigade Transport Officer. Mobilised, August 1914. France. Dispatches, September 1916 and April 1917. Killed at Ypres on 3rd August 1917.

M'IVER, KENNETH (b. 1882).

Aberdeen Grammar School. Student of Arts, 1901-4. M.A., 1904. Seaforth Highlanders, Private, October 1914. Sergeant, 8th Cameron Highlanders. Captain, France, 1917. Killed in Action on 27th March 1918.

M'JANNET, WILLIAM ROBERT BENNY (b. 1886).

Glenalmond. B.A. (Oxford), Student of Law, 1907-10. LL.B., 1910. Writer to the Signet, 1910. 7th and 10th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, November 1914. Capt., January 1915. France, June 1916. Killed in Action on 15th July 1916.

MACKAY, JAMES ALASTAIR CULBARD (b. 1891).

Fettes College. Student of Law, 1913-14. 6th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, 1908; Sergeant, 1913; 2nd Lieut., September 1914; Lieut., March 1915; Captain, May 1915. France. M.C., May 1916. Died of wounds on 22nd July 1916.

MACKAY, NORMAN NICOLSON (b. 1886).

Glasgow Academy. Student of Arts, 1910-12. 2/6th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, March 1916. Wounded on 20th October and died at Glasgow on 25th November 1916.

M'KENZIE, JAMES (b. 1892).

Wallace Hall Academy, Dumfries. Student of Arts, 1910-14. M.A. (Hons. Mor. Phil), 1914. Vans Dunlop and Lanfine Bursar. Cambridge University O.T.C., October to November 1914. 10th and 8th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., November 1914. France, October 1915. Killed in Action on 30th October 1915.

MACKINTOSH, JOHN (b. 1891).

Aberdeen Grammar School, First XV. M.A. (Aberdeen). Student of Law, 1912-14. LL.B., 1914. 4th Gordon Highlanders, 1910-13. 6th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., October 1914; Lieut., March 1915; Captain, July 1916. France, June 1917. Dispatches, January and June 1918. Wounded at Flesquieres near Cambrai, November 1917. Killed at St Imoges near Epernay on 23rd July 1918.

M'LEAN, RAYMOND ALASTAIR (b. 1893).

Brighton Grammar School. Student of Arts and Divinity, 1911-16. M.A. (Hons. Ment. Phil.), 1915. Vans Dunlop Scholar and MacLean Bursar. O.T.C. Infantry, February 1913 to January 1916, Cadet. 3rd and 6th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut. Killed in Action on 13th November 1916.

MACMILLAN, CAMERON (b. 1880).

Edinburgh University. O.T.C. Infantry, September 1914 to December 1915, Cadet. 10th, attached 8th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., May 1916. Wounded 1916. Killed in Action on 22nd August 1917.

MACPHERSON, JOHN COOK (b. 1886).

Elgin Academy. 3rd Vol. Batt. Seaforth Highlanders, 1902-5, Private. M.A., LL.B. (Aberdeen). Student of Law, 1910-11. 9th Royal Scots, Private, September 1914. 1st, attached 3rd and 11th Gordon Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., March 1915. France, August 1915. Killed at Hooge near Ypres on 25th September 1915.

MEISTER, CHARLES GUSTAVE CLARK (b. 1883).

George Watson's College. Student of Arts, 1907-10. M.A., 1910. Minister, Episcopal Church of Scotland. Chaplain, attached 7th Seaforths and 10th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, November 1915. France, November 1915. Dispatches, 1916; M.C., 1917. Killed in Action on 18th April 1918.

MOODIE, RALPH WILSON.

Dingwall Academy. Student of Law, 1913-14. Seaforth Highlanders. 9th Royal Scots, Private, August 1914. 6th Gordon Highlanders, Captain. France. Died of wounds on 16th May 1917.

MUNRO, CHARLES (b. 1887).

Leith Walk and Broughton Schools. Student of Arts, 1906-9. M.A., 1909. 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, Private, November 1915. Died of wounds in France on 17th January 1918.

MUNRO, H. R.

Student at Edinburgh University. Seaforth Highlanders, Captain. Killed in Action in September 1915.

MUNRO, THOMAS MACKAY (b. 1890).

Tain Royal Academy. Student of Arts, 1910-14. M.A., 1913. Schoolmaster. O.T.C. Infantry, October 1910 to December 1913, Cadet. 5th and 7th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, August 1914; 2nd Lieut., March 1915. Killed in Action in France on 25th September 1915.

MURRAY, JOHN ROBERTSON (b. 1879).

Elgin Academy. Student of Law, 1903-4. 9th Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut., June 1916. Died of wounds on 18th September 1917.

MURRAY, PETER HERBERT (b. 1896).

Morgan Academy, Dundee, Dux. Student of Arts, 1914-16. T.M.C.A. (Summer Vacations), 1915-16. 10th and 1st Seaforth Highlanders, Private; October 1916, Corporal. Died of wounds received at Tekrit, Mesopotamia, on 9th November 1917.

PATERSON, DOUGLAS DAVID JOHN (b. 1898).

Aberdeen Grammar School. Edinburgh University O.T.C. Infantry, May to September 1916, Cadet; Officer Cadet, September 1916. 7th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., January 1917. France, April 1917. Killed at Wytschaete on 16th April 1918.

ROSS, JAMES ANDREW (b. 1882).

Buckhaven School. Students of Arts, 1909-10. M.A., 1909. 9th Highland Light Infantry, Private, September 1914. 4th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., March 1915; Lieut., November 1915. Killed in action in France in 26th July 1916.

ROSS, JAMES HECTOR (b. 1887).

Royal High School. Student of Law, 1908-13. Solicitor. O.T.C. Infantry, March 1909 to December 1912, Cadet. 8th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, 1915; 2nd Lieut., 1916; Lieut., Foreign service, 1915. Wounded Aug. 1916. Killed in action on 23rd April 1917.

SHAW, ROBERT DYKES SOMERVILLE

(b. 1894). Merchiston Castle, First XV. O.T.C., 1907-12, Cadet Corporal. University O.T.C. Infantry, September to November 1914, Cadet. 7th and 10th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., November 1914; Lieut. and Capt., October 1916. France, October 1915. Wounded, April 1917. Killed in Action on 23rd March 1918.

STANFORD, JAMES VESEY (b. 1893).

Rugby. O.T.C. University O.T.C. Infantry, August 1914, Cadet. 8th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut. Killed.

STEWART, JOHN JAMES ERSKINE BROWN (b. 1885).

Edinburgh Academy and Malvern College. B.A. (Oxford). Student of Law, 1911-14. LL.B., 1914. O.T.C. Infantry, September 1914, Cadet. 8th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., September 1914. Resigned owing to defective eyesight. 18th Royal Fusiliers (Public Schools Battalion), Private, January 1915. 7th, attached 12th Royal Scots, 2nd Lieut., August 1916. France, November 1915. Wounded on 9th April and died at Le Touquet on 12th June 1917.

THORNTON, JAMES MUIR (b. 1882).

Merchiston Castle. B.A. (Oxford). Student of Law, 1904-8. LL.B. (Distinction), 1907.

Advocate, 1910. 10th and 8th Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut., November 1914. Captain, January 1916. Killed in Action in Flanders on 22nd August 1917.

DONALDSON, SAMUEL RITCHIE (b. 1890).

Kirkwall Burgh School. M.A., 1912. B.Sc., 1913. 7th Seaforth Highlanders, Private. France, January 1917. Killed at Kemmel Holl near Ypres on 16th April 1918.

HARLEY, ALLAN LANGLANDS (b. 1890).

Strathallan School, Bridge of Allan, First XV. and XI. Student of Medicine, 1916-17. 1/4th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, July 1917. L/Corporal, October 1917. France, April 1918. Wounded at La Bassée on the 9th and taken prisoner on 11th April 1918. Died of wounds at Seclin on 8th May 1918.

Record of War Service, University of Edinburgh

ADDISON-SMITH, CHILTON LIND.

Craigmount School, Edinburgh, First XV and XI. Student of Law. Writer to the Signet, 1899. Edinburgh University, First XV. 3rd and 10th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., May 1896. South African Campaign, 1899-1901. Lieut.-Col., Dec. 1914, and O.C. 6th Somerset Light Infantry, 1915. 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade. 8th Bedfords. 2nd Sherwood Foresters. O.C. 19th Labour Group Headquarters. France, Dec. 1915 to Feby. 1920. Commandant of the Saigneville, Mautort, and St Valery Area. Dispatches, Nov. 1918; O.B.E. (Military), Jan. 1919; Order of Wen-Hu, China.

ALEXANDER, EDWARD MURRAY-MAYNE.

Harrow. Volunteers 1901-2. Student of Law, 1905-6. Writer to the Signet, 1910. 7th Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut., Nov. 1914; Capt., Dec. 1914. France, May 1916 and October 1917. Wounded at the Somme, July 1916 and Wytschaete, April 1918.

ALLAN, FRANCIS HALLIDAY.

George Watson's College. O.T.C., 1908-12, Cadet Sergeant. Student of Science, 1912-14 and 1919. O.T.C. Artillery, Oct. 1912 to Nov. 1914, Cadet. 5th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., Nov. 1914; Lieut., July 1915; Capt., June 1916. Transferred R.E. (T.), February 1918. France, 1915-19. Festubert, 1915; Beaumont Hamel, 1916; Arras, 1917; Ypres, 1918.

ALLAN, HARRY.

George Heriot's School. Student of Medicine, 1918. 10th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, June 1916. 2nd Cameron Highlanders, Jan. 1917. 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment, 2nd Lieut., Jan. 1918. Salonika, Jan. to July 1917. France, April 1918 to Jan. 1919.

ANDERSON, JAMES PARKER.

M.A., 1908. 4th Seaforth Highdrs., 2nd Lieut.

BAIN, JAMES.

Cromarty School. Student of Arts and Science, 1910-14. M.A., 1913. Schoolmaster. 4th Seaforth Highlanders (T.), 2nd Lieut., August 1915. Lieut., July 1917. Machine Gun Corps, July 1916. R.E. (Signals), July 1918. M.C., 1917. France.

BERTRAM, DAVID CRAIG.

Royal High School. Student of Science, 1918-19. O.T.C. Infantry, 1918, Cadet Sergeant; Officer Cadet. 4th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., March 1919.

BRODIE, PETER MARTIN.

George Watson's College. O.T.C. Student of Medicine, 1911-14 and 1917-19. M.B., Ch.B., 1919. O.T.C. Medical, August to September 1914, Cadet. R.A.M.C. (T.), Scottish Horse Brigade Field Ambulance Private. 6th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., September 1915 to July 1917.

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BROWN, JAMES.

Dalkeith High School. Student of Arts, 1904-7. O.T.C. Infantry, Feb. to May 1916, Cadet; Officer Cadet, May 1916. 4th, 6th and 9th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., Sept. 1916; Lieut., March 1918. France. Twice wounded.

CAIRNIE, JOHN BRUCE.

Miller Institution, Thurso. M.A., 1911. B.Sc., 1912. O.T.C. Artillery, October 1909 to November 1912, Cadet. 5th Seaforth Highlanders (T.), September 1914, 2nd Lieut., March 1915; Lieut., June 1917. Attached King's African Rifles, October 1918.

CAMERON, ANGUS.

M.A., 1907. Schoolmaster. 3rd Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut., August 1914; Captain, March 1918. France, April to July 1915. Salonika, May 1917 to October 1918. Egypt, 1920. Educational Officer, Glencorse, 1918 to November 1919. Wounded, France, July 1915.

CAMERON, NEIL.

George Watson's College. M.A., 1909. Probationer U.F. Church of Scotland. 5th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, June 1915; Sergeant. 9th Royal Scots, 2nd Lieut., June 1917; Lieut. Wounded, April 1918.

CAMPBELL, DONALD GRAHAM.

George Watson's College, First XV. M.B., C.M., 1892. President of S.R.C., 1889-90. R.A.M.C. (T.), Major May, 1913. Mobilised, August 1914. Acting Lieut.-Col., Sept 1918. 6th Seaforth Highlanders. No. 3 Ambulance Train, 139th Field Ambulance. France, May 1915 to December 1918.

CAVAYE, ROBERT M'LENNAND.

George Heriot's School. University O.T.C. Infantry, May to October 1916, Cadet; Officer Cadet, October 1916. 1st and 2nd Cameron Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., Jan. 1917; Lieut., July 1918. Attached 2nd King's Liverpool Regiment. 1st Seaforth Highlanders. India and Mesopotamia, June to Dec. 1917. Egyptian Exped. Force, 1918-19.

COCHRANE, KENNETH WALLACE.

George Heriot's College. University O.T.C. Infantry. May to October, 1916, Cadet; Officer Cadet, October 1916. 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., March 1917; Lieut., September 1918. Attached 12th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 1919. France, 1917. Constantinople, 1919. Wounded at Ypres, October 1917 and Arras, September 1918.

COOK, FREDERICK SQUIRES.

St Pauls, Cambridge. B.Sc., 1894. 5th Seaforth Highlanders, Capt., Feb. 1916. Mobilised, August 1914.

CORMACK, JAMES.

Pulteneytown Academy, Wick. Student of Law, 1906-8. Solicitor and Barrister at Law, Manitoba. 5th Seaforth Highlanders, April 1915, 2nd Lieut., Oct 1915; Lieut., May 1918.

COUTTS, DONALD GORDON.

Edinburgh Academy. O.T.C., 1912-14. Student of Medicine, 1914-15 and 1918-20. O.T.C. Artillery, 1914-15, Cadet. 3rd Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., June 1915; Lieut., May 1917. Signal Service R.E., July 1918.

COUTTS, WALDEMAR.

Student of Medicine, 1912-15. 3rd Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut.

CROMARTY, ROBERT.

Leith Academy. Student of Arts, 1912-16. M.A. (Hons. England) 1916. Schoolmaster. 2/4th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, Nov. 1916; Hon. Sergeant, 1917; L/Corpl., March 1918; 2/3rd County of London Yeomanry.

CUMMING, ARTHUR GORDON.

Miller Institution, Thurso. Student of Medicine, 1913-16 and 1917-19. O.T.C. Medical January 1915 to March 1916, Cadet. 1/5th and 6th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, April 1916; L/Corporal, November 1916; 2nd Lieut., August to December 1917. France, August 1916 to March 1917.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN FODEN.

M.A., 1914. 1st Seaforth Highds., Corporal.

CUTHBERT, THOMAS WILKINSON.

Edinburgh Academy. Student of Science, 1890-5. Joined 4th Battn. The Seaforth Highlanders, 1898; Major, 1909; Lieut.-Colonel, March 1914; 4th Battn. was the first Territorial Battalion of 51st Division to leave its War Station for France. Colonel Cuthbert was present at Neuve Chapelle in March 1915 and after Colonel David Mason-Macfarlane was wounded he took over the command and for his gallantry during the battle received the D.S.O., being the first Territorial Officer to receive this decoration in the Great War; also commanded at Aubers Ridge; mentioned in Despatches; towards the end of 1915 was recalled to take up duties in Ross-shire; on demobilization on 2nd February 1916 he received the Order of C.M.G.

DAVIDSON, ALEXANDER WHYTE.

Edinburgh Academy. O.T.C., 1910-15, Cadet L/Corporal. 10th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, May 1916; L/Corporal, August 1916. 3rd, attached 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, 2nd Lieut., August 1917 to January 1919. France and The Rhine. M.C., October 1918.

DEWAR, WILLIAM SHAW.

Dingwall Academy. Student of Law, 1908-9. Law Agent, 1913. 4th Seaforth Highlanders, April 1914. Capt., March 1915; Major, October 1918. Tank Corps, May to December 1918. France, November to January 1918. Dispatches, March 1915 and May 1916.

DOBIE, JOHN GORDON.

George Watson's College. University O.T.C. Infantry, Nov. 1915 to October 1916, Cadet Sergeant; Officer Cadet, October 1916. 8th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., January 1917. France, 1917. Invalided out, 1918.

DUNCAN, GEORGE WILSON.

Merchiston Castle. O.T.C., 1908-11. Student of Medicine, 1911-12. O.T.C. Artillery, January to June 1912 and Infantry, September to October 1914, Cadet. 8th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., September 1914; Lieut., February 1915; Capt., May 1916. Dispatches, June 1916; M.C., January 1917.

DUNDAS, CHARLES.

Miller Institution, Thurso. Student of Arts, 1914-16 and 1918-20. M.A., 1920. 5th and 4th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, April 1916; L/Corporal; Corporal; 2nd Lieut., August 1918.

EMSLIE, JOHN WATSON.

George Heriot's School. M.A., 1908. Student of Divinity, 1915-16. Minister, Church of Scotland, 2/4th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, April 1918; 2nd Lieut., July 1918; Lieut., January 1919. 151st Chinese Corps, Havre.

FERREIRA, EDWIN CARL FERNANDES.

Charterhouse. Student of Science, 1913-14. O.T.C. Infantry, October 1912 to September 1914, Cadet. 9th and 12th Scottish Rifles, 2nd Lieut., August 1914; Lieut. Feb. 1915; Capt., July 1916. 1st Seaforth Highlanders. Royal Air Force, France, Salonika, and Palestine.

FLEMING, DAVID.

George Watson's College. Student of Arts, 1910-15. M.A., 1914. Schoolmaster. 9th Royal Scots (T.), Private, October 1914. 4th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., July 1915;

Lieut., July 1917 to January 1919. Attached 1/5th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. France and Palestine. Wounded, April 1915. M.C. and Croix de Guerre avec Palme, November 1918.

FORSYTH, CHARLES CALDER.

Student of Medicine, 1909. L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.) and L.R.C.P.S. (Glas.), 1913. L.D.S. O.T.C. Infantry, January 1911 to November 1913, Cadet. 8th Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut., August 1914; Capt., November 1914. R.A.M.C., Capt., July 1916; Acting Major, January 1918 to March 1919. France, June 1915 to January 1917. Dispatches, 1916 and 1918; M.C., April 1918.

FOTHERGILL, ALAN ARMOUR.

Edinburgh Academy. O.T.C., 1912-15, Cadet Corporal. Student of Arts, 1915-16 and 1918-20. 8th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, May 1916; L/Corporal. France. Gassed, 1918.

GALBRAITH, JAMES JOHN.

M.B., Ch.B., 1899. M.D., 1903. Seaforth Highlanders (A.R.O. Ross and Cromarty), Lieut., November 1915.

GEORGESON, HAROLD.

Student of Law, 1919. O.T.C. Infantry, June to October 1916, Cadet; Officer Cadet, October 1916. 3rd, attached 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., April 1917; Lieut., September 1918. France. M.C., March 1918.

GRAHAM, INGRAM ANNAN.

Regent Road School. M.A., 1909. 2/6th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, May 1916; L/Corporal, August 1917. 2/1st Scottish Horse to December 1918.

GRIERSON, JOHN DARBYSHIRE.

Hoe Grammar School, Plymouth, First XI. Student of Medicine, 1915-17 and 1918-19. O.T.C. Infantry, 1915-17, Cadet Corporal. 7th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., April 1917. France, October 1917 to February 1918.

GUNN, GEORGE.

Student of Medicine. Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut.

GUNN, GEORGE HERBERT.

Thurso Academy, First XI. Student of Medicine, 1913-18. M.B., Ch.B., 1918. O.T.C. Medical, October 1916 to December 1918, Cadet Staff Sergeant. 5th Seaforth Highlanders, Piper, November 1910. 1st Gordon Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., 1914. Invalided out, July 1915.

GUYER, RONALD BRETT.

Edinburgh Institution, First XV. 1st Highland Cadet Batt., 1912-15. Student of Science, 1918-19. O.T.C. Infantry, March to August 1918, Cadet Corporal. 4th Seaforth Highlanders, Officer Cadet, August 1918.

HANNA, WILLIAM G. C.

Loretto, First XV. Student of Law, 1899. 1899. Chartered Accountant, 1904. F.C.I.S., Scottish Horse (T.), and 2nd Lieut., August 1914. 4th Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut., July 1917. Dispatches, 1918 and 1919. Staff Captain (Temp. Captain), June 1918 to March 1919. France, 1916-19. O.B.E., 1919.

HARE, EDWARD.

Leith Academy. M.A., 1910 (Hons. Hist.), 1913. Schoolmaster. Seaforth Highlanders, Private, November 1915; L/Corporal; Sergeant.

HART, FREDERICK G.

Edinburgh Academy. Student of Law, 1906-8. 8th Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut., September 1914; Captain, January 1916. M.C.

HOLMES, FRANK.

Student of Medicine, 1911-14 and 1916-18. M.B., Ch.B., 1918. O.T.C. Infantry, October 1912-14, Cadet; and Medical, Cadet Staff Sergeant, May 1917; 2nd Lieut., October 1917. 8th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., September 1914; Lieut., November 1914; Capt., October 1915. R.A.M.C., Lieut., October 1918; Capt., October 1919. France, Black Sea.

LAING, ALFRED MARTIN.

Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. M.A. (Aberdeen), LL.B., 1903. Advocate, 1904. 1st and 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut., December 1914; Captain, August 1916. Attached 1st Essex Regiment. Gallipoli, May to August 1915.

LAWRENCE, GEORGE ALLISON.

George Watson's College. M.A., 1909. Schoolmaster. 10th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, December 1914. Sergeant Instructor, September 1915. Household Brigade, Officer Cadet, June 1918.

LITSTER, RICHARD JAMES.

George Watson's College. O.T.C., 1915-17. University O.T.C. Infantry, April 1917; Cadet L/Corporal; Officer Cadet. 8th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., March 1918. France, 1918.

LOUDON, JOHN ALEXANDER.

Ayr Academy. University O.T.C. Infantry, August to December 1916, Cadet. 9th and 1st Seaforth Highlanders, Pioneer, December 1916. 2nd Lieut., April 1917; Lieut., October 1918. France.

LUMSDEN, JAMES MICHAEL.

Birley Street School, Manchester, First XI. Student of Divinity. O.T.C. Infantry, 1914-15, Cadet. 1st and 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., April 1915; Lieut., April 1916; Acting Capt. and Adjutant, May 1918.

MACANDREW, J. M.

Student. Seaforth Highlanders, Captain; Hon. Major, Recruiting Officer.

M'CRACKEN, ALLAN SOMERVILLE.

George Watson's College. Student of Medicine, 1914-16 and 1917-19. O.T.C. Artillery, October 1914 to May 1916. 10th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, 1916; 2nd Lieut., 1917. France, 1917-18. Somme, Arras, Cambrai.

MACDONALD, A. A.

Student of Arts. 5th Seaforth Highlanders (T.), L/Corporal.

MACDONALD, ALASTAIR HUGH.

Forres Academy. Student of Law, 1912-14. 6th Seaforth Highlanders, December 1914, Lieut., June 1916; Acting Captain and Adjutant, April 1918; Temp. Captain, 1919; Staff Captain "A" First Army. France. M.C. and 2 Bars.

MACDONALD, IAN GEORGE.

George Watson's College. Student of Science, 1918. 1/2nd Lovat Scouts, September 1914, 2nd Lieut., November 1917. Attached 5th Seaforth Highlanders.

MACDONALD, RONALD ROSS MUNRO.

Royal Academy, Tain. Student of Law, 1910-12. 4th Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut.; Capt., June 1917. 2nd Garrison Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers.

MACECHERN, DUGALD.

Inverness High School. M.A., 1887. B.D., 1890. First XI. Association. Minister, Church of Scotland. 5th Seaforth Highlanders, Private and 2nd Lieut., Jan. 1915; Lieut., August 1915.

MACFARLANE, BRYCE M'INTYRE.

George Watson's College. Student of Medicine, 1918. Seaforth Highlanders, Private, August 1915; L/Corporal, November 1915;

Corporal, January 1916; Acting Sergeant, January 1917. Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), 2nd Lieut., June 1917; Lieut., December 1918.

MACFARLANE, DUGALD.

Royal High School. Student of Arts and Divinity, 1889-95. Minister, Church of Scotland. Chaplain, 1/5th Seaforth Highlanders; Captain, December 1914. 51st Division. France.

MACFARLANE, PETER REID CHALMERS.

George Heriot's School. Student of Science, 1912-15 and 1918-19. B.Sc., 1919. 8th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, April 1915; L/Corporal; Sergeant, August 1916. Royal Air Force, Cadet Officer, August 1918. France.

MACIVER, ISAAC HUNTER.

Nicolson Institute, Stornoway, and Aberdeen University. Student of Medicine, 1918. 4th Gordon Highlanders, April 1912; 2nd Lieut., August 1915; Lieut., September 1915; Acting Captain, March 1918. 4th Seaforth Highlanders. France, 1915. Mention, August 1919.

MACKAY, DONALD.

Tain Royal Academy. Student of Arts, 1916-17 and 1918-19. 2/5th Gordon Highlanders, Private, July 1917. 10th Seaforth Highlanders and R.A.M.C.

MACKAY, JOHN MACLACHLAN.

Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. LL.B., 1903. Barrister at Law. Athletics. President Celtic Society. 10th Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut.; Captain, January 1916. India, February to April 1916. Mesopotamia, 1916. India, 1917-19. N.W. Frontier Exp. Force, 1919.

MACKAY, RALPH WILLIAM.

Student of Law, 1907-8. 5th Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut., July 1917. Attached 3rd King's African Rifles, October 1917.

MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER.

Wick High School. Student of Arts, 1912-14. 1st Seaforth Highlanders, Private, September 1915; L/Corporal.

MACKENZIE, GEORGE EDWARD.

Lycee de Douai. M.A., 1901. B.D. (Aberdeen). Minister, Church of Scotland. 9th Highland Light Infantry (Glasgow Highlanders), January 1915. 4th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut.; Captain, June 1915. R.F.A. 153rd Brigade, Lieut., August 1916. France. Wounded. Invalided out, Jan. 1919.

MACKENZIE, IAN A.

Student of Arts and Law, 1910-14. O.T.C. Infantry, October 1909 to April 1912, Cadet. 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut. Canadian Exp. Force.

M'LAREN, JAMES CORRIGALL.

Invergordon Academy. Student of Arts, 1917-19. 4th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, April 1918.

MACLEOD, BALLANTYNE.

Clare College, Cambridge. Student of Arts, 1876-7. 2/4th Seaforth Highlanders (T.), Major, November 1914.

M'MENEMY, JOHN JOSEPH.

St Joseph's College, Dumfries. Student of Arts, 1916-17 and 1918-19. M.A., 1920. O.T.C. Artillery, 1918, Cadet. 4th Seaforth Highlanders (S.R.), Private, September 1918.

MACPHERSON, GEORGE WILLIAM KINNAIRD.

Dingwall Academy. M.A., 1912. B.D., 1914. Licentiate, Church of Scotland. O.T.C. Infantry, January 1910 to July 1913, Cadet. 8th and 4th Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut., February 1915; Captain, June 1916. France.

MACPHERSON, MALCOLM MUNRO.

Elgin Academy. 6th Seaforth Highlanders (T.), 1909-12; L/Corporal. Student of Arts and Divinity, 1911-15. M.A., 1919. O.T.C. Infantry, 1912-14, Cadet L/Corporal. 6th Seaforth Highlands, 2nd Lieut., October 1914; Lieut., January 1915; Acting Captain, January 1916; Captain, March 1918. Transferred Labour Corps, Feb. 1917-19. Wounded April 1916. Dispatches, March 1919; O.B.E., June 1919.

MACRAE, ANDREW THOMAS WATTERS.

George Watson's College. Student of Medicine, 1913-15. O.T.C. Infantry, October 1914 to March 1915, Cadet L/Corporal. 10th Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut., April 1916; Acting Captain, October 1917. France, 1916-18. Wounded, 1916.

MACRAE, ANGUS.

George Watson's College. Student of Arts and Medicine, 1912-14 and 1919. M.A., 1919. O.T.C. Infantry, November 1913 to April 1915, Cadet L/Corporal. 4th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., April 1915; Lieut., June 1916. Wounded and taken Prisoner, March 1918.

MAIR, ROBERT CUMMING THOMSON.

Keith Grammar School. M.A. (Hons. Aberdeen). LL.B., 1905. Solicitor. 6th Seaforth

- Highlanders (T.), 2nd Lieut., 1912; Lieut., August 1914; Captain, 1915; Quartermaster, December 1917. M.C., June 1917.
- MARTIN, JOHN ROBSON.**
George Watson's College. O.T.C., 1906-11, Cadet L/Corporal. Student of Arts and Divinity, 1911-15. M.A., 1915. O.T.C. Infantry, 1912-14, Cadet. R.A.M.C., Private, November 1915. 8th, attached 6th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., May 1917; Lieut., November 1918 to July 1919. France, 1916-18. Third Arras and Third Marne. Wounded, July 1918.
- MASON-MACFARLANE, DAVID JAMES.**
Edinburgh Institution. M.B., Ch.B., 1885. M.D., 1888. L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), and L.F.P.S. (Glasgow), 1885. Resident R.I.E., 1885. 1st and 4th Seaforth Highlanders, 1889; Lieut.-Col., 1913; Brevet-Col., July 1918; Colonel, August 1918 to March 1919. France, Meerut Division, Nov. 1914; commanded 4th Battalion The Seaforth Highlanders in France from Nov. 1914 until seriously wounded at Neuve Chapelle in March 1915. T.D., 1910; Dispatches, 1915 and 1916; C.M.G., June 1915. C.B.E., 1919.
- MATHESON, JOHN CARSTAIRS.**
Falkirk High School. M.A., 1899. Schoolmaster. 9th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, December 1915; L/Corporal, January 1917; Corporal, May 1918. France, September 1916 to February 1919.
- MAXWELL, JOHN.**
Ayr Academy. O.T.C., 1912-17, Cadet Corporal. Student of Law, 1919-20. O.T.C. Infantry, May to November 1917, Cadet; Officer Cadet, November 1917. 3rd Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., March 1918. France. Wounded, October 1918.
- MILNE, THOMAS.**
Largo School. Student of Arts, 1913-14. O.T.C. Infantry, 1914-15, Cadet, 10th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., January 1915; Lieut., May 1916. German East Africa, attached 6th King's African Rifles. Dares-Salaam, November 1917. M.C., May 1916.
- MOWAT, ARTHUR.**
Pulteneytown Academy, Wick. Student of Arts, 1911-15. M.A., 1915. 5th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, November 1915; Sergeant, June 1916; 2nd Lieut., March 1917; Lieut., September 1918.
- MUNRO, ALEXANDER ROSE.**
Student of Science, 1899-1900. 4th Seaforth Highlanders (T.), 2nd Lieut., 1903; Captain, October, 1909; Major, February 1916; Staff Captain, 191st Infantry Brigade (2/1st Seaforth and Cameron Highlanders), May 1915. Assistant Records, Perth, September 1916-19. Dispatches, February 1917; T.D., March 1919.
- MYLES, JOHN FREER.**
Merchiston, First XV and XI. Cadet Corps, 1902-8, Sergeant. B.A. (Oxford). LL.B., 1915. 8th Seaforth Highlanders. 2nd. Lieut., September 1914; Lieut., November 1914; Captain, July 1915. France. Wounded, March 1916 and July 1917.
- OAG, WILLIAM DURHAM.**
Miller Institution, Thurso. University O.T.C. Infantry, July to October 1917, and Medical October 1917 to July 1918, Cadet. 1/5th and 1/6th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, August 1914 to October 1916 and August 1918-19. France.
- POTTER, WILLIAM MISKIN.**
Merchiston Castle, Cadet Corps, 1902-8, Cadet Corporal. B.A. (Camb.), 1912. Student of Law, 1913-14. O.T.C. Infantry, October to November 1914, Cadet Sergeant. 10th and 8th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., November 1914; Lieut., July 1917; Captain, April 1918. France. Wounded and Gassed, October 1917.
- RITCHIE, JAMES OLIVER.**
George Watson's College. M.A., 1910. Minister, U.F. Church of Scotland. 18th and 11th Royal Scots, Private, January 1916; 2nd Lieut., January 1917; Lieut., July 1918; France, 1917. Attached 2nd Guides Infantry and 1st Seaforth Highlanders. Egyptian Exp. Force 1918-19. Wounded in France, December 1917.
- ROSS, DAVID.**
Thurso Academy. M.A., 1914. Schoolmaster. 4th Royal Scots (T.), Private, August 1914, L/Corporal. 4th, 10th and 7th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., February 1915; Lieut., February 1916; Captain, September 1918 to March 1919. France, September 1915 to March 1919.
- ROSS, WILLIAM CHARLES ANGUS.**
Royal High School and Fettes College, M.A., 1897. Schoolmaster. Examiner in History, 1914-18. Volunteers, 1915-18. 4th Seaforth Highlanders, Private, July 1918; L/Corporal, August 1918.
- RUSSELL, WILLIAM LYLE.**
George Heriot's School. O.T.C., 1915-16. Student of Science and Medicine, 1915-16.

O.T.C. Artillery, 1915-16. Seaforth Highlanders, Private, August 1916; Corporal, January 1918; Officer Cadet, July 1918; 2nd Lieut., March 1919. France.

SIMPSON, JAMES BERTIE.

Inverness Academy. M.A., 1883. M.B., C.M., 1887. M.D., 1892. R.A.M.C. (T.), Major, 1914. Attached 5th Seaforth Highlanders. Royal Navy, Temp.-Surgeon, December 1915 to July 1918. East Indian and Adriatic Squadrons. T.D., 1915; O.B.E., 1920.

SINCLAIR, WILLIAM ARNOLD.

Kirkwall Burgh School. Student of Medicine, 1911-14 and 1917-20. M.B., Ch.B., 1920. O.T.C. Infantry, 1911-14, Cadet. 8th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., September 1914; Lieut., June 1916. Attached Trench Mortar Battery.

SMELLIE, JAMES M'ILDOWIE.

Lanark Grammar School. Student of Medicine, 1915 and 1919. O.T.C. Infantry, 1916, Cadet; Officer Cadet, August 1918. 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., November 1916; Lieut., May 1918; Acting Captain, November 1918. France. M.C., May 1917.

SOMERVILLE, ALEXANDER WELSH.

George Watson's College, First XV. O.T.C., 1905-10, Cadet; Lieut. Student of Arts and Divinity, 1910-15. M.A., 1915. O.T.C. Infantry, 1910 to August 1914, Cadet Sergeant. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Seaforth Highlanders (S.R.), 2nd Lieut., August 1914; Captain. France, 1914-16.

STARK, ALLAN ROSS.

George Watson's College. O.T.C., 1912-16, Cadet Sergeant. Student of Science, 1919. O.T.C. Infantry, August 1916-17, Cadet C.S.M.; Officer Cadet, August 1917. 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., December 1917; Lieut., June 1918. France and Italy, 1918-19. Wounded in France, March 1918.

SUTHERLAND, DAVID.

M.A., 1896. Schoolmaster. 5th Seaforth Highlanders, January 1902. Mobilised, Aug. 1914. Captain, February 1916. France, 51st (Highland) Division. M.C. and Dispatches, January 1916; Bar to M.C., July 1918.

TODD, THOMAS ROBERT RUSHTON.

Edinburgh Institution. 1st (Highland) Cadet Batt., 1912-13, L/Sergeant. Student of Medicine, 1912-14 and 1917-19. O.T.C. Medical, October 1913 to September 1914, Cadet Cor-

poral. R.A.M.C. (T.), Scottish Horse Field Ambulance, Corporal, September 1914 to July 1915. 8th and 10th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., July 1915; Lieut., April to December 1917.

WALKER, ALLAN ROBERTSON.

Elgin Academy. Student of Medicine, 1913-14. R.A.M.C. (T.), Scottish Horse Brigade Field Ambulance, Private, September 1914. 6th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., July 1915. Attached R.F.C., September 1916. 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, Lieut., April 1917; Captain, May 1918. India. Wounded, April and September 1916.

WEDDERBURN, JOSEPH HENRY MACLAGAN.

George Watson's College. M.A., 1903. D.Sc., 1908. O.T.C. Infantry, 1908-10, 2nd Lieut. Assistant Professor of Mathematics, Princeton University, New Jersey. 10th Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut., December 1914; Captain, January 1915. Transferred R.E. (Field Survey Batt.), February 1918. France. Dispatches, July 1919.

WISHART, WILLIAM MUIR.

George Heriot's School. University O.T.C. Infantry, June to October 1916, Cadet. 8th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., January 1917; Lieut. France. Wounded.

WOOD, ROBERT SCOTT TAIT.

Glasgow High School and Royal Technical College. University O.T.C. Infantry, May to June 1916; Cadet; Officer Cadet. 10th Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieut., January 1917; Lieut., August 1918. A.S.C. (M.T.). Royal Air Force. France.

YOUNG, WILLIAM PAULIN.

Glasgow Academy, First XI. M.A., 1906. Minister, U.F. Church of Scotland. 9th Royal Scots (T.), Private, September 1914. Wounded and discharged, January 1916. Chaplain, 4th Class, February 1916. 5th Seaforth Highlanders. Royal Air Force, A.P.C., April to May 1919. Prisoner of War, March to November 1918. France, 1915. Dispatches, May 1918; D.C.M., January 1916; M.C., June 1919.

CAIE, JOHN MYLES.

Forfar Academy. Student of Medicine, 1919. Seaforth Highlanders, Private, February 1916. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, 2nd Lieut., January 1918. M.C., September 1918.

